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TARDEC Fixed Heel Point (FHP): Driver CAD Accommodation Model Verification Report

Frank J. Huston II and Gale L. Zielinski

US Army TARDEC, Warren, MI

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Easy-to-use Computer-Aid	ed Design (CAD) tools	, known as accommodatio	n models, are needed by th	ne ground vehicle des	igners when developing the interior	
workspace for the occupa	nt. The TARDEC Fixed	Heel Point (FHP): Driver C	AD Accommodation Model	described in this veri	fication report is applicable to	
truck-like ground vehicles	and may also be used	in workstations that requi	re the crew to interact with	h vehicle controls and	non-driving displays using hands,	
horizontal directed vision, and adjustable seats. The FHP: Driver CAD model is a parametric model that is intended to provide the composite boundaries						
representing the body of the defined target design population, including posture prediction. Clearances between the occupant and surrounding interior						
vehicle surfaces have been added per MIL-STD-1472G. Direct vision zones and ground intercept have been added based on MIL-STD-1472G and SAE						
Recommended Practice J1050. The intention of verification is to build confidence in the CAD accommodation model. Model verification included ten test						
scenarios for comparing the FHP: Driver CAD model outputs against predefined requirements and acceptability criteria.						
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TARDEC Fixed Heel Point (FHP): Driver CAD Accommodation Model Verification Report

By

Frank J. Huston II and Gale L. Zielinski



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Matthew P. Reed, PhD, University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute (UMTRI)

1. VERIFICATION REPORT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Military ground vehicles are currently designed using requirements from MIL-STD-1472G, the *Department of Defense Design Criteria Standard: Human Engineering*. The MIL-STD, however, is difficult for designers to apply properly because it is often open to interpretation. Easy-to-use Computer-Aided Design (CAD) tools are needed by the ground vehicle community to address this issue. The CAD tools being developed are called accommodation models. Accommodation models are constructed from 3D empirical data for a given seating configuration to provide population workspace boundaries that include the effects of both anthropometry and posture (Zielinski, Huston II, Kozycki, Kouba, & Wodzinski, 2015).

Accommodation models provide an opportunity to apply Human Systems Integration (HSI) much earlier in the acquisition process. The models can be utilized during the Material Solution Analysis Phase prior to Milestone (MS)A and through MSB. Past programs have not actively engaged HSI until MSB or the Engineering Manufacturing and Development (EMD) Phase, resulting in significant design and cost changes.

The TARDEC Fixed Heel Point (FHP): Driver CAD Accommodation Model described in this verification report is applicable to truck-like ground vehicles where driving is controlled via a conventional accelerator pedal and steering wheel. The model may also be used in workstations that require the crew to interact with vehicle controls and non-driving displays using hands, horizontal directed vision, and adjustable seats. The FHP: Driver CAD model is a parametric model that is intended to provide the composite boundaries representing the body of the defined target design population, including posture prediction. Clearances between the occupant and surrounding interior vehicle surfaces have been added per MIL-STD-1472G. Direct vision zones and ground intercept have been added based on MIL-STD-1472G and SAE Recommended Practice J1050.

The intention of verification is to build confidence in the CAD accommodation model. Model verification included ten test scenarios for comparing the FHP: Driver CAD model outputs against predefined requirements and acceptability criteria. Specifically, when given the same inputs, accommodation model geometry from the CAD model was compared to the outputs of the UMTRI *Soldier Driver Accommodation* (2017) model spreadsheet; and boundary manikin hip and eye locations were compared to the outputs of the *Seated Soldier Posture Prediction* (2014) spreadsheet. Because no other models for comparison exist, Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) were used to determine that CAD model outputs for occupant clearances matched the agreed upon interpretation of MIL-STD-1472G and that direct vision zones and the ground intercept matched the agreed upon interpretation for combining concepts presented in MIL-STD-1472G and SAE Recommended Practice J1050 (2009).

No issues were discovered during the verification of the model. The final outcome from the review was team consensus that the FHP: Driver CAD model passed verification.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Military ground vehicles are currently designed using requirements from MIL-STD-1472G, the *Department of Defense Design Criteria Standard: Human Engineering*. The requirement to accommodate the central 90% of the Soldier population in which the fully equipped Soldier can sit safely and comfortably while performing all required functions, including driving, requires multivariate analysis methods so that both Soldier anthropometry and posture can be considered (DoD, 2012). MIL-STD-1472G is often open to interpretation and is therefore difficult for designers to apply consistently. Easy-to-use, valid design tools and procedures based on these methods are needed to effectively design vehicle workstations. The chosen tools are Computer-Aided Design (CAD) based accommodation models, Figure 1, adapted for Soldiers in military ground vehicles, that directly parallel long-standing SAE recommended practices used in the commercial automotive and truck domains (Zielinski, Huston II, Kozycki, Kouba, & Wodzinski, 2015). The first CAD model developed is the Tank Automotive Research, Development and Engineering Center (TARDEC) Fixed Heel Point (FHP): Driver CAD accommodation model, known throughout the rest of this report as the FHP: Driver CAD model.

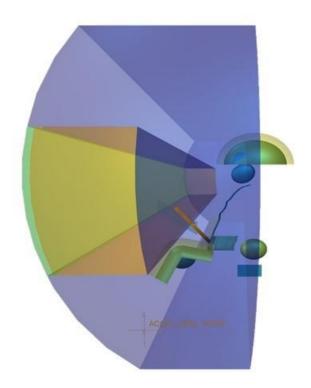


Figure 1: TARDEC Fixed Heel Point (FHP): Driver CAD Accommodation Model

2.1 INTENDED USE

The FHP: Driver CAD model described in this verification report is applicable to truck-like ground vehicles where driving is controlled via a conventional accelerator pedal and steering

wheel. The model may also be used in workstations that require the crew to interact with vehicle controls and non-driving displays using hands, horizontal directed vision, and adjustable seats.

The FHP: Driver CAD model is a parametric model that is intended to provide the composite boundaries representing the body of the defined target design population, including posture prediction. The boundaries defined include the required space and seat adjustments needed for the occupants' helmet, eyes, torso, knees, legs, and shins. Clearances between the occupant and surrounding interior vehicle surfaces have been added per MIL-STD-1472G (e.g. head clearance required from head (helmet) to vehicle roof line and thigh clearance to the steering wheel). Direct vision zones and ground intercept have been added based on MIL-STD-1472G and SAE Recommended Practice J1050, *Describing and Measuring the Driver's Field of View*, 2009.

It should be noted that CAD accommodation models serve as a design tool and are not intended to replace, but rather complement, Human Factors Engineering (HFE) assessment tools.

2.2 M&S OVERVIEW

The FHP: Driver CAD model is a statistical model created utilizing data collected in the *Seated Soldier Study* (2013) completed by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute (UMTRI). The original model, as provided by UMTRI, consists of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The CAD version of the model was created using PTC Creo® 3D CAD software and is a stand-alone geometric reproduction of the output found in the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

The primary model inputs describe the target driver population (a subset of the Army Anthropometric Survey (ANSUR) II) and the nominal location of the steering wheel. The target driver population is defined by gender mix, ensemble (clothing and equipment worn by the occupant), and the desired level of accommodation (e.g. 90%). The ensemble is selectable as either Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) which includes the Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV) or Encumbered (ENC) which includes the PPE and Rifleman Ensemble, both of which are defined in the *Seated Soldier Study*. Ideally, the level of accommodation will be set at the central 90 percent of the target design population, to be consistent with MIL-STD-1472G requirements. The only vehicle input to the model is the location of the steering wheel, as determined by the Steering Wheel Point (SWP) (Zielinski et al., 2015).

The FHP: Driver CAD accommodation model represents the posture and position variability for the entire selected target design population (e.g. central 90%, 85% male). The model can guide vehicle designers in creating an optimized workspace for the occupant. The CAD accommodation model, along with additional added space claims for human factors, can be used to visualize MIL-STD-1472G requirements. This eliminates the concern that interpretations of the MIL-STD for creating occupant workspaces vary among vehicle designers (Zielinski et al., 2015).

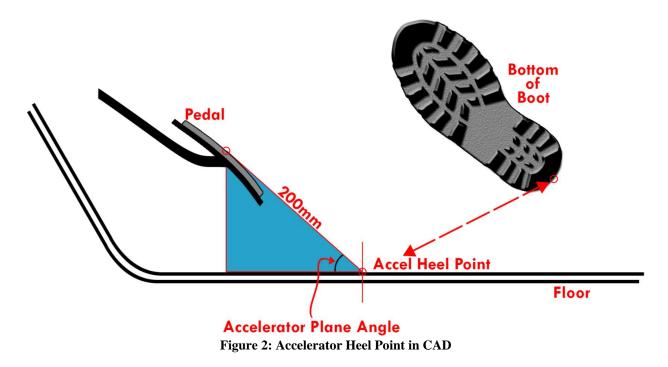
2.3 M&S APPLICATION

The use of the FHP: Driver CAD model provides the opportunity to apply Human Systems Integration (HSI) very early in the acquisition process. The model can be utilized during the Material Solution Analysis Phase prior to Milestone (MS)A and through MSB. Past programs have not actively engaged HSI until MSB or the Engineering Manufacturing and Development (EMD) Phase, resulting in significant design and cost changes.

The FHP: Driver CAD model can be used to explore possible design tradeoffs when conflicts with other design parameters exist. Vehicle designers can use the model for the following scenarios: 1) during the concept and design phase of new acquisition programs, 2) while upgrading existing ground vehicle platforms, and 3) for assessing commercial off the shelf (COTS) systems. Human factors engineers could benefit by working with vehicle designers to perform virtual assessments in CAD when there is not enough time and/or funding to translate vehicle models into assessment software compatible formats and perform detailed human figure modeling.

2.3.1 MODEL ORIGIN

The Accelerator Heel Point (AHP) is the X and Z axis origin for the FHP: Driver CAD model. It is a reference point on the floor of the vehicle aft of the accelerator pedal. The AHP is constructed in side view using the undeflected accelerator pedal surface and the floor surface in the area of the pedal. AHP is defined by the intersection with the floor surface of a side-view line contacting the accelerator pedal surface and oriented at the Accelerator Plane Angle (APA) with respect to forward horizontal, Figure 2. APA is the angle with respect to forward horizontal of a reference plane used to define the accelerator heel point.



2.3.2 MODEL INPUTS

Inputs to the FHP: Driver CAD model are shown below in Table 1. A sample of how the inputs appear in the model are shown in Figure 3.

Table 1: FHP Accommodation Model Inputs

Model InputDescriptionTarget AccommodationThe percentage of the target design population to be accommodated. The occupants not accommodated are evenly split between the smaller and larger extremes of the population. In MIL-STD-1472G (2012), the accommodation target has been set at 90%.Fraction MaleThe percentage of males in the defined target design population.EnsembleClothing and equipment available for selection in the model:• ¹PPE = ACU + IOTV + ACH• ²ENC = PPE + Rifleman EnsembleSteering Wheel Point (SWP)The SWP is the effective center of the steering wheel and is reported in horizontal and vertical components with respect to the AHP (Reed, 2005).Consider Hydration Pack ReliefA seatback with hydration pack relief can fully accommodate an occupant's hydration pack such that the occupant's position in the
accommodated. The occupants not accommodated are evenly split between the smaller and larger extremes of the population. In MIL-STD-1472G (2012), the accommodation target has been set at 90%. Fraction Male The percentage of males in the defined target design population. Clothing and equipment available for selection in the model: • ¹PPE = ACU + IOTV + ACH • ²ENC = PPE + Rifleman Ensemble Steering Wheel Point (SWP) The SWP is the effective center of the steering wheel and is reported in horizontal and vertical components with respect to the AHP (Reed, 2005). Consider Hydration A seatback with hydration pack relief can fully accommodate an
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AHP (Reed, 2005). Consider Hydration
Consider Hydration A seatback with hydration pack relief can fully accommodate an
Pack Relief occupant's hydration pack such that the occupant's position in the
1 ack rener occupant s nyuranon pack such that the occupant s position in the
seat is the same regardless of wearing a hydration pack. The
following selections are available in the model:
• Yes
• No
Human Accommodation The expected distribution of driver-selected seat positions relative
Reference Point to the AHP is predicted based on the seat design HARP
(HARP) Measurement measurement tool selected. The two options of seat design HARP
Tool measurement tools are the SAE J826 H-point manikin and ISO
5353 Seat Index Point (SIP) tool (Reed & Ebert, 2014). The
following selections are available in the model:
SAE J826
• ISO 5353
Consider Censored Occupant workspaces in vehicles and/or COTS seat does not
Seating always provide the ideal amount of horizontal and vertical seat
travel (or location of seat travel) for the target design population.
This function is offered to calculate loss of ideal occupant
accommodation. The following selections are available in the
model:
• Yes
• No
Seat Travel Reduction The amount of reduced seat travel at the front of the seat track
Front travel range window, reported in inches.
Seat travel Reduction The amount of reduced seat travel at the rear of the seat track travel
Rear range window, reported in inches.
Seat Travel Reduction The amount of reduced seat travel at the top of the seat track travel
Top range window, reported in inches.

Seat Travel Reduction	The amount of reduced seat travel at the bottom of the seat track
Bottom	travel range window, reported in inches.
Consider Ground	If ground intercept requirements can be determined with respect to
Intercept	the AHP, a ground intercept line (line of sight) can be shown. The
	following selections are available in the model:
	• Yes
	• No
Distance AHP to	The distance from the AHP to the front of the vehicle, reported in
Vehicle Front	inches.
Distance AHP to	The distance from the AHP to the ground, reported in inches.
Ground	
Minimum Ground	The value for minimum ground intercept to be calculated based on
Intercept	vehicle requirement, reported in inches.

¹ Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Advanced Combat Uniform (ACU), Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV) that included Enhanced Small Arms Protective Insert (ESAPI) plates, Enhanced Side Ballistic Inserts (ESBI), and Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH).

² Encumbered (ENC), Rifleman Ensemble defined in the Soldier Load Configurations in Ground Vehicles (McNamara, 2012) and Seated Soldier Study (Reed et al, 2013).

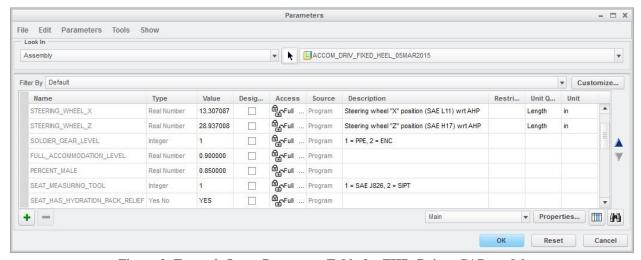


Figure 3: Example Input Parameter Table for FHP: Driver CAD model

2.3.3 MODEL OUTPUTS – SEAT TRAVEL AND OCCUPANT COMPOSITE BODY BOUNDARIES

The primary model outputs include the seat adjustment range needed to reach vehicle controls and the resulting positions for occupant population boundaries for eyes, helmet, torso, and knees. Model outputs are described below in Table 2 and shown in Figure 4.

Table 2: FHP: Driver CAD Model Accommodation Boundary Outputs and Definitions

Model Output	Description
Steering Wheel Preference Line	The steering wheel preference line depicts an
	acceptable range of Steering Wheel Points
	(SWPs) for the target driver population.
Steering Wheel Placeholder	The steering wheel placeholder represents the
	steering wheel used during data collection for

	the <i>Seated Soldier Study</i> but is not representative of a specific program steering wheel.
Seat Track Travel Range	The seat track travel range, shown in side view, represents the HARP travel path and boundaries of adjustments needed by the driver (Reed, 2015).
Seat Back Angle	A seat back angle adjustment range that will accommodate the desired fraction of the driver population (Reed, 2015).
Eyellipse	The eyellipse (a contraction of the words "eye" and "ellipse") depicts the distribution of driver eye locations in the vehicle (Reed, 2015).
Helmet Boundary	The helmet boundary depicts the distribution of target design population helmet locations in the vehicle. The Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH) was used (Reed, 2015).
Torso Boundary ENC and Torso Boundary PPE	The torso boundary depicts the distribution of driver torsos, including the effects of ensemble (Reed, 2015).
Knee Boundary Including Leg and Thigh	The knee boundary with leg and thigh depicts the top, forward, and lateral distribution of the resting knee location in vehicle.
Elbow Boundary	The elbow boundary depicts the distribution of resting elbow locations of the occupant (Reed, 2016).
Accelerator Plane Angle (APA)	APA is the angle with respect to forward horizontal of a reference plane used to define the accelerator heel point.

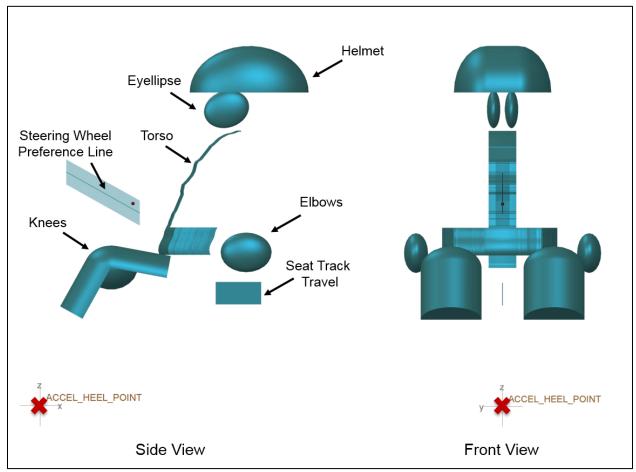


Figure 4: FHP: Driver CAD Model Example Output

2.3.4 MODEL OUTPUTS – OCCUPANT CLEARANCES BASED ON MIL-STD-1472

Clearance zones are included in the model to serve as a visual check for vehicle designers to utilize when creating the occupant workspace. Generally, 2 inches of clearance is required between the seated occupant and all vehicle structures and/or equipment. Model clearances are described below in Table 3 and shown in Figure 5.

Table 3: FHP: Driver CAD Model Clearance Outputs and Definitions

Table 5. First End would Clearance Outputs and Definitions		
Model Output	Description	
Clearance Helmet	Helmet clearance consists of an additional 2	
	inches of space claim required between the	
	helmet boundary and the vehicle ceiling and	
	nearby equipment.	
Clearance Abdomen	Abdomen clearance consists of an additional	
	2 inches of space claim required between the	
	seated occupant, with ensemble, and the	
	steering wheel.	
Clearance Knee, Leg, and Thigh	The knee, leg, and thigh clearance represents	
	a 2 inch space claim required from the front	

	and top of the knee and top and sides of legs
	and thighs to any surfaces such as the
	underside of the steering wheel or IP.
Clearance Elbow	Elbow clearance consists of an additional
	2inches of lateral space claim required
	between the elbows, in a resting position, and
	nearby vehicle structures such as door trim.

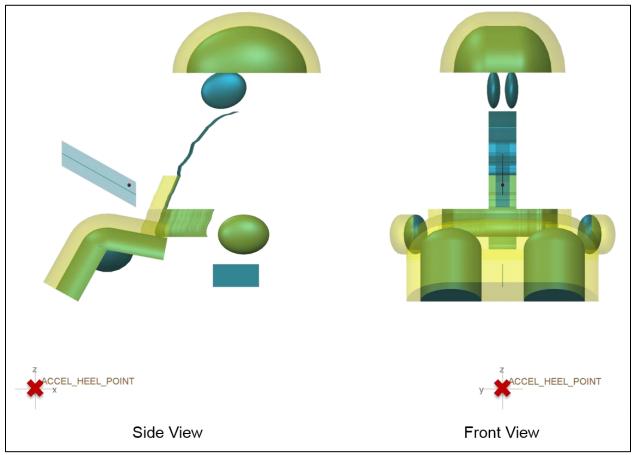


Figure 5: FHP CAD Accommodation Model Clearance Zone Outputs

2.3.5 MODEL OUTPUTS - DIRECT FIELD OF VIEW AND GROUND INTERCEPT BASED ON MIL-STD-1472 AND SAE J1050

The direct field of view has been divided into primary, secondary, and tertiary zones. The zones were developed with ARL HRED and UMTRI using a combination of vertical and horizontal visual fields described in MIL-STD-1472G and SAE J1050. When members of a population have different eye points, tangents to the eyellipse are used to determine field of view. (Huston II, Zielinski, & Reed, 2016). Model outputs are described below in Table 4 and shown in Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8.

Table 4: FHP: Driver CAD Model Vision Zone Outputs and Definitions

Model Output	Description Description
	•
Vision Zone, Primary	The primary vision zone (Figure 6) indicates
	space viewable by all occupants from at least
	one eye using a minimum of "easy" eye
	rotation. Combining the limits of MIL-STD-
	1472G and SAE J1050, "easy" eye rotation is
	defined laterally as 15 degrees side-to-side
	from the occupant's centerline and vertically
	as +15/-30 degrees from horizontal (Huston
	II, et. al, 2016).
Vision Zone, Secondary	The secondary vision zone (Figure 7) includes
	both "easy" eye rotation and "easy" head turn.
	Combining the limits of MIL-STD-1472G
	and SAE J1050, "easy" eye rotation and
	"easy" head turn is defined laterally as 60
	degrees side-to-side from the occupant's
	centerline (15 degrees eye + 45 degrees head)
	and vertically as +15/-30 degrees from
	horizontal (eye rotation only) (Huston II, et.
	al, 2016).
Vision Zone, Tertiary	The tertiary vision zone (Figure 8) includes
·	both "max" eye rotation and "max" head turn.
	Combining the limits of MIL-STD-1472G
	and SAE J1050, "max" eye rotation and
	"max" head turn is defined laterally as 95
	degrees side-to-side from the occupant's
	centerline (35 degrees eye + 60 degrees head)
	and vertically as +45 degrees/-65 degrees
	from horizontal (eye rotation only).
	from northonial (cyc folation only).

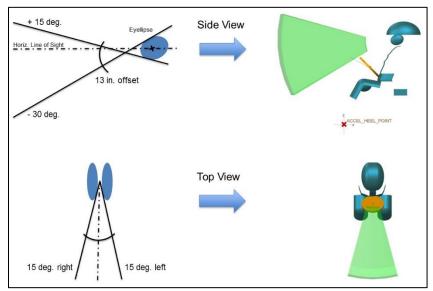


Figure 6: Primary Vision Using Eyellipse in Creo

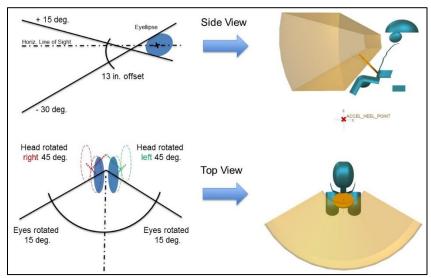


Figure 7: Secondary Vision Zone Using Eyellipse in Creo

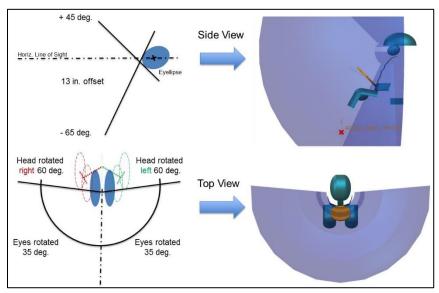


Figure 8: Tertiary Vision Zone Using Eyellipse in Creo

When the location of the occupant workspace is known with respect to the rest of the vehicle and the ground, the model is able to depict a best-case ground intercept using the eyellipse. An example of such a ground intercept is shown below in Figure 9. The tangent from the ground intercept to the lower side of the eyellipse represents the lowest sight line for the target population.

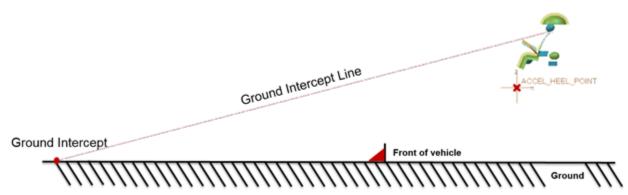


Figure 9: Ground Intercept Line Using Eyellipse in Creo

2.3.6 MODEL OUTPUTS - MANIKIN PLACEMENT

Using the same data underlying the creation of the accommodation boundaries, boundary manikins representing the anthropometric extremes of vehicle workstation design are placed in their nominal positions. This is helpful in understanding how specific individuals in the population fit into the vehicle and aids visualization for those unfamiliar with the accommodation boundaries (Huston II, et. al., 2016). Model outputs are described below in Table 5 and shown in Figure 10 for one of seven boundary manikins.

Table 5: Posture Prediction Model Output and Definitions based on Seated Soldier Study

Model Output	Description
Boundary Manikin Posture and Position	The Boundary Manikin Posture and Position
	predicts position and torso posture for a
	family of simulated drivers based on the
	vehicle configuration and the anthropometric
	inputs of stature, body weight, and erect
	sitting height (Reed, 2013).



Figure 10: Manikin Placement Using Posture Prediction Model

2.4 VERIFICATION SCOPE

This report documents the verification of the FHP: Driver CAD model, including the activities, results, and recommendations that were gathered during the verification effort. This report will be managed by the TARDEC accommodation model Project Lead and will be used to support any future enhancements to the FHP: Driver CAD model.

Verification of the model was performed on 01 August 2017 by the Verification Agents listed in Table 9, Section 7. TARDEC led the verification effort with participants from Army Research Laboratory (ARL) Human Research and Engineering Directorate (HRED), TARDEC Advanced Concepts Team (ACT), TARDEC Ground Vehicle Survivability and Protection (GVSP), TARDEC Center for System Integration (CSI), Marine Expeditionary Rifle Squad (MERS), and UMTRI.

The goal of verification was to evaluate the PTC Creo® 3D CAD version of the FHP: Driver CAD model, per the following:

- 1) Determine if the accommodation boundaries calculated by the TARDEC CAD model match those calculated by the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet *Soldier Driver Accommodation Models* 2017-06-08
- Determine if the clearance zones (helmet, abdominal, knees, legs, and shins) calculated by the TARDEC CAD model match the Subject Matter Expert (SME) interpretation of MIL-STD-1472G
- 3) Determine if the direct fields of view (primary, secondary, and tertiary) calculated by the TARDEC CAD model match the SME interpretation of MIL-STD-1472G and SAE J1050
- 4) Determine if the ground intercept calculated by the TARDEC CAD model matches the SME interpretation of the MIL-STD-1472G ground intercept requirement
- 5) Determine if the hip and eye points calculated by the TARDEC CAD model match those calculated by the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet *Seated Soldier Posture Prediction* 2014-09-01

3. REQUIREMENTS AND ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA

The FHP: Driver CAD model shall meet the requirements shown in Table 6 below:

Table 6: Requirements Relationship Table for Accommodation Model

#	M&S Requirement	Acceptability Criteria	Metrics/Measures
1	Model allows for input of the Steering	1.1 Input parameter is available for	1.1 Representative (Pass) /
	Wheel Point (SWP) in "X"	steering wheel position in X	Non-Representative (Fail)
	(horizontal) and "Z" (vertical)	1.2 Input parameter is available for	1.2 Representative (Pass) /
	coordinates.	steering wheel position in Z	Non-Representative (Fail)
2	Model allows for selection of seat	2.1 Hydration pack relief selection	2.1 Representative (Pass) /
	hydration pack relief in the seat	of "yes" in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
		2.2 Hydration pack relief selection	2.2 Representative (Pass) /
		of "no" in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
3	Model allows for selection of either	3.1 HARP measurement tool	3.1 Representative (Pass) /
	SAE J826 or ISO 5353 for the Human	selection of SAE J826 in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
	Accommodation Reference Point	3.2 HARP measurement tool	3.2 Representative (Pass) /
	(HARP) measurement tool	selection of ISO 5353 in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
4	Model allows for input of the	4.1 Fraction male input option in	4.1 Representative (Pass) /
	population gender mix (e.g. 85%	model	Non-Representative (Fail)
	Male: 15% Female)		
5	Model allows for selection of	5.1 Ensemble selection of PPE in	5.1 Representative (Pass) /
	ensemble as either PPE or ENC	model	Non-Representative (Fail)
		5.2 Ensemble selection of ENC in	5.2 Representative (Pass) /
		model	Non-Representative (Fail)
6	Model allows for a target population	6.1 Target accommodation input	6.1 Representative (Pass) /
	input (e.g. 90%)	option in model	Non-Representative (Fail)

7.1 Model outputs a Steering Wheel Preference Line and SWP that adjusts with different inputs 7.2 TARDEC CAD model matches the UMTRI spreadsheet 8 Model predicts a preferred steering wheel placement zone per guidance provided in the UMTRI paper Preferred Steering Wheel Locations for Fixed-Heel-Point Driver Stations 2016-09-20 (fore/aft) and draft MIL-STD-1472H (side/side) 9 Model predicts the Accelerator Pedal Angle (APA) 9 Model predicts the Accelerator Pedal Angle (APA) 10 Model predicts the Steering Wheel outputs a Steering wheel placement zone that adjusts with different inputs 7.1 Model outputs a Steering Non-Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail) 8.2 TARDEC CAD model matches the UMTRI spreadsheet and MIL-STD-1472H 9.1 Model outputs an APA that adjusts with different inputs 9.2 TARDEC CAD model matches the UMTRI spreadsheet 10.1 Model outputs fore/aft and vertical seat track travel window 10.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Pass
that adjusts with different inputs 7.2 TARDEC CAD model matches the UMTRI spreadsheet 8 Model predicts a preferred steering wheel placement zone per guidance provided in the UMTRI paper Preferred Steering Wheel Locations for Fixed-Heel-Point Driver Stations 2016-09-20 (fore/aft) and draft MIL- STD-1472H (side/side) 9 Model predicts the Accelerator Pedal Angle (APA) 9 Model predicts the Accelerator Pedal Angle (APA) 10 Model predicts the expected 10 Model predicts the expected that adjusts with different inputs 7.2 Representative (Pass) Non-Representative (Pass)
matches the UMTRI spreadsheet Model predicts a preferred steering wheel placement zone per guidance provided in the UMTRI paper Preferred Steering Wheel Locations for Fixed-Heel-Point Driver Stations 2016-09-20 (fore/aft) and draft MIL-STD-1472H (side/side) Model predicts the Accelerator Pedal Angle (APA) Model predicts the expected Model predicts the expected Model predicts the expected Model outputs a steering wheel placement zone that adjusts with different inputs 8.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail) 8.2 TARDEC CAD model matches the UMTRI spreadsheet and MIL-STD-1472H 9.1 Model outputs an APA that adjusts with different inputs 9.2 TARDEC CAD model predicts the expected Non-Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail) 9.2 TARDEC CAD model predicts the expected Non-Representative (Fail) Non-Representative (Pass) / Non-Rep
8 Model predicts a preferred steering wheel placement zone per guidance provided in the UMTRI paper Preferred Steering Wheel Locations for Fixed-Heel-Point Driver Stations 2016-09-20 (fore/aft) and draft MIL-STD-1472H (side/side) 9 Model predicts the Accelerator Pedal Angle (APA) Model predicts the expected 10.1 Model outputs a steering wheel placement zone that adjusts with different inputs 8.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail) Non-Representative (Pass) / Non-Represe
wheel placement zone per guidance provided in the UMTRI paper Preferred Steering Wheel Locations for Fixed-Heel-Point Driver Stations 2016-09-20 (fore/aft) and draft MIL-STD-1472H (side/side) 9 Model predicts the Accelerator Pedal Angle (APA) Angle (APA) 9 Model predicts the expected 10 Model predicts the expected Placement zone that adjusts with different inputs 8.2 TARDEC CAD model matches the UMTRI spreadsheet and MIL-STD-1472H 9.1 Model outputs an APA that adjusts with different inputs 9.2 TARDEC CAD model matches the UMTRI spreadsheet 10.1 Model outputs fore/aft and 10.1 Representative (Pass)
provided in the UMTRI paper Preferred Steering Wheel Locations for Fixed-Heel-Point Driver Stations 2016-09-20 (fore/aft) and draft MIL- STD-1472H (side/side) 9 Model predicts the Accelerator Pedal Angle (APA) 9 Model predicts the Accelerator Pedal Angle (APA) 9 Model predicts the Expected 10 Model predicts the expected different inputs 8.2 TARDEC CAD model matches the UMTRI spreadsheet and MIL-STD-1472H 9.1 Model outputs an APA that adjusts with different inputs Non-Representative (Pass)
Preferred Steering Wheel Locations S.2 TARDEC CAD model S.2 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
S.2 TARDEC CAD model S.2 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
2016-09-20 (fore/aft) and draft MIL- STD-1472H (side/side) matches the UMTRI spreadsheet and MIL-STD-1472H Non-Representative (Fail)
STD-1472H (side/side) 9 Model predicts the Accelerator Pedal Angle (APA) 9.1 Model outputs an APA that adjusts with different inputs 9.2 TARDEC CAD model matches the UMTRI spreadsheet 10 Model predicts the expected 10.1 Model outputs fore/aft and 10.1 Representative (Pass)
9 Model predicts the Accelerator Pedal Angle (APA) Angle (APA) 9.1 Model outputs an APA that adjusts with different inputs 9.2 TARDEC CAD model matches the UMTRI spreadsheet 10 Model predicts the expected 9.1 Representative (Pass) Non-Representative (Pass) Non-Representative (Fail) Non-Representative (Fail) 10.1 Model outputs fore/aft and 10.1 Representative (Pass)
Angle (APA) adjusts with different inputs 9.2 TARDEC CAD model matches the UMTRI spreadsheet Non-Representative (Fail) 9.2 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail) 10 Model predicts the expected 10.1 Model outputs fore/aft and 10.1 Representative (Pass)
9.2 TARDEC CAD model 9.2 Representative (Pass) / matches the UMTRI spreadsheet Non-Representative (Fail) 10 Model predicts the expected 10.1 Model outputs fore/aft and 10.1 Representative (Pass)
matches the UMTRI spreadsheet Non-Representative (Fail) 10 Model predicts the expected 10.1 Model outputs fore/aft and 10.1 Representative (Pass)
10 Model predicts the expected 10.1 Model outputs fore/aft and 10.1 Representative (Pass)
distribution of driver-selected seat vertical seat track travel window Non-Representative (Fail)
1 ' '
positions relative to the accelerator for a given population and gender
heel point (AHP) based on the SAE mix that adjusts with different
J826 and ISO 5353 Seat Index Point inputs
(SIP) seat measurement tools 10.2 TARDEC CAD model 10.2 Representative (Pass)
matches the UMTRI spreadsheet Non-Representative (Fail)
11 Model predicts the expected 11.1 Model outputs 11.1 Representative (Pass)
(dis)accommodation of driver- (dis)accommodation value of a Non-Representative (Fail)
selected seat positions relative to the censored seat travel that adjusts
accelerator heel point (AHP) if the with model inputs
seat travel is censored 11.2 TARDEC CAD model 11.2 Representative (Pass)
matches the UMTRI spreadsheet Non-Representative (Fail)
12 Model predicts the seat back angle 12.1 Model outputs a range of seta 12.1 Representative (Pass)
adjustment range back angles measured from Non-Representative (Fail)
vertical and adjusts with different
inputs for the population 12.2 TARDEC CAD model 12.2 Representative (Pass)
matches the UMTRI spreadsheet Non-Representative (Fail)
13 Model predicts the dimensions and 13.1 Model outputs a left and right 13.1 Representative (Pass)
location of the eyellipse with respect eyellipse for a given population Non-Representative (Fail)
to AHP and mean seat travel eyempse for a given population and gender mix that adjusts with
different inputs
13.2 TARDEC CAD model 13.2 Representative (Pass)
matches the UMTRI spreadsheet Non-Representative (Fail)
14 Model predicts the helmet contour 14.1 Model outputs a helmet 14.1 Representative (Pass)
boundary (helmet locations) with contour for the given population Non-Representative (Fail)
respect to the eye location and fitted and gender mix that adjusts with
to the eyellipse the different inputs
14.2 TARDEC CAD model 14.2 Representative (Pass)
matches the UMTRI spreadsheet Non-Representative (Fail)
15 Model predicts the knee contour with 15.1 Model outputs a knee 15.1 Representative (Pass)
leg and thigh segment angles based ellipsoid for the given population Non-Representative (Fail)
on location of resting drivers' knees and gender mix that adjusts with
in vehicle different inputs
15.2 TARDEC CAD model 15.2 Representative (Pass)
matches the UMTRI spreadsheet Non-Representative (Fail)
16 Model predicts torso contour with 16.1 Model predicts a torso 16.1 Representative (Pass)
selected ensemble contour with ensemble for the Non-Representative (Fail)

		Γ	T
		given population, gender mix, and	
		ensemble configuration that	
		adjusts with different inputs	
		16.2 TARDEC CAD model	16.2 Representative (Pass)/
		matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)
17	Model predicts elbow contours based	17.1 Model outputs elbow	17.1 Representative (Pass)/
	on location of resting drivers' elbows	contours for the given population	Non-Representative (Fail)
	in vehicle	and gender mix that adjusts with	
		different inputs	
		17.2 TARDEC CAD model	17.2 Representative (Pass)/
		matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)
18	Model provides a clearance zone for	18.1 Model outputs a 2" clearance	18.1 Representative (Pass) /
	the head (helmet) to roof line based	zone from the top of the helmet	Non-Representative (Fail)
	on a back calculation from MIL-STD-	contour that adjusts with the	
	1472G requirements	different inputs	
19	Model provides a clearance zone for	19.1 Model outputs a 2" clearance	19.1 Representative (Pass) /
	the knee, leg and thigh based on MIL-	zone from the top and front of the	Non-Representative (Fail)
	STD-1472H draft recommendations	knee contour and the front of the	
		leg segment and top of the thigh	
		(in side-view) and adjusts with	
		different inputs	
20	Model provides a clearance zone for	20.1 Model outputs a 2" clearance	20.1 Representative (Pass) /
	the torso boundary, with selected	zone forward from the torso	Non-Representative (Fail)
	ensemble, based on MIL-STD-1472H	boundary and adjusts and adjusts	
	draft recommendations	with the different inputs	
21	Model provides a lateral clearance	21.1 Model output provides a 2"	21.1 Representative (Pass)/
	zone for the elbow contours based on	clearance zone laterally for the	Non-Representative (Fail)
	MIL-STD-1472H draft	resting elbow contours	
	recommendations		
22	Model provides direct field of view	22.1 Model outputs primary vision	22.1 Representative (Pass)/
	(primary, secondary, and tertiary	zone that adjusts with model	Non-Representative (Fail)
	zones) based on MIL-STD-1472G	inputs	
	and SAE J1050		
		22.2 Model outputs secondary	22.2 Representative (Pass)/
		vision zone that adjusts with	Non-Representative (Fail)
		model inputs	
		22.3 Model outputs tertiary vision	22.3
		zone that adjusts with model	
		inputs	
23	Model provides a ground intercept	23.1 Model outputs a line tangent	23.1 Representative (Pass)/
	r	to the bottom of the eyellipse to	Non-Representative (Fail)
		the ground and adjusts with	F
		different user inputs	
		annoidit abor inputs	l

Along with using the FHP: Driver CAD model, ground vehicle designers will use boundary manikins when creating the interior workspace. The boundary manikins are postured and positioned in CAD using equations from the posture prediction model created by UMTRI. The requirements for posture prediction are shown in Table 7 below:

Table 7: Requirements Relationship Table for Posture Prediction of Boundary Manikins

#	M&S Requirement	Acceptability Criteria	Metrics/Measures
1	Model predicts the location of the hip	1.1 Model outputs the location of	1.1 Representative (Pass) /
	with respect to the AHP	the hip with respect to the AHP	Non-Representative (Fail)
		that matches the UMTRI	
		spreadsheet	
		1.2 The manikin hip joint center	1.2 Representative (Pass) /
		aligns with the hip point	Non-Representative (Fail)
2	Model predicts the location of the eye	2.1 Model outputs the location of	2.1 Representative (Pass) /
	with respect to the AHP	the eye with respect to the AHP	Non-Representative (Fail)
		that matches the UMTRI	
		spreadsheet	
		2.2 The manikin eye aligns with	2.2 Representative (Pass) /
		the eye point	Non-Representative (Fail)

Numerical values calculated by both the TARDEC CAD model and the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheets must match within +/- 0.100 inches or +/- 0.100 degrees to be considered equivalent.

4. CAPABILITIES, LIMITATIONS, & ASSUMPTIONS (CLA), RISKS/IMPACTS

4.1 M&S CAPABILITIES

The FHP: Driver CAD model will provide government and industry partners with the following M&S capabilities:

- Seat travel (positioned in-vehicle) and seat back angle
- Relevant population boundaries for occupant posture in a crew workstation
- Posture prediction for the identified boundary manikins
- Clearances based on interpretation of MIL-STD-1472G
- Direct Field-of-View (FOV) based on a combination of vertical and horizontal visual fields from MIL-STD-1472G and SAE J1050
- Ground intercept based on interpretation of MIL-STD-1472G

4.2 M&S LIMITATIONS

The FHP: Driver CAD model has limitations based on the ground vehicle requirements for the crew workspace, as follows:

- Predicts fixed heel point driving conditions only (and limited commander positions) and does not address other special driving conditions such as fixed eye point (FEP), open protected or out-of-hatch (OOH) positions
- Cannot be used if a fixed seat back angle is required for the crew positions
- Cannot be used if horizontal and vertical seat travel are not integrated into the seat design

- Predicts where the occupant ideally wants to posture and position themselves but does not take into consideration posture changes due to restricted environments such as small transparent armor, low ceiling height, etc.
- Specific set of ensembles were defined for model creation. If clothing and equipment requirements for the program deviate greatly from the available selections in the model, a review of the details of the ensemble will need to be completed to confirm the model's applicability.

4.3 M&S ASSUMPTIONS

The development of a valid FHP: Driver CAD model is based on the following assumptions:

- The fixtures created and used by UMTRI to collect the occupant data are representative of a fixed heel point driver workspace
- Analysis methods used by UMTRI accurately predict occupant preferred posture and position
- Position data collected in a static environment over a short period of time are reasonably similar to occupants' preferred postures and positions during long-duration driving

4.4 M&S RISKS/IMPACTS

The constraints and limitations highlighted above could potentially result in an interior workspace design that is not fully optimized. This risk will be mitigated by Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) from ARL HRED who complete human factors assessments on the proposed designs, COTS vehicles, and demonstrators during the acquisition process per IAW AR 602-2. This assessment will be captured in documentation completed by the ARL HRED SMEs.

5. VERIFICATION TASK ANALYSIS

5.1 DATA VERIFICATION TASK ANALYSIS

No specific data verification tasks were completed because UMTRI, as the data developer, documented the methods and results of the data collection. The data and statistical techniques employed by UMTRI are appropriate for the creation of the models. Standard anthropometric data, which correlated to ANSURII data, was collected on the study participants. A whole-body laser scanner was used to record body shape in both seated and standing postures. Statistical analysis of body landmark data was conducted by UMTRI and validation of the data for the models to predict occupant posture, as a function of vehicle factors, was completed (Reed, et al, 2013). The UMTRI documents capturing this work are listed below:

- Seated Soldier Study: Posture and Body Shape in Vehicle Seats, Final Report UMTRI-2013-13
- Development of Accommodation Models for Soldiers in Vehicles, Final Report UMTRI-2014-26

- Seated Soldier Elbow Clearance Zones, 2016-12-10
- Preferred Steering Wheel Locations for Fixed-Heel-Point Driver Stations, 2016-09-20
- Soldier Driver Accommodation 2017-06-08, UMTRI Excel spreadsheet
- Seated Soldier Posture Prediction 2014-09-01, UMTRI Excel spreadsheet

The information provided by UMTRI was utilized to create the FHP: Driver CAD model.

5.2 MODEL VERIFICATION TASK ANALYSIS

Model verification included a total of ten tests, shown below in Table 8, to compare outputs from the FHP: Driver CAD model to the UMTRI Soldier Driver Accommodation (2017) spreadsheet and Seated Soldier Posture Prediction (2014) spreadsheets. The highlighted values in the table indicate which inputs were changed from the previous test.

Test# Target Fraction Male Ensemble Steering Wheel Point (SWP) **Hydration Pack** HARP Accommodation (measured wrt AHP) Relief Availability Measurement Tool X (in.) Z (in.) (L11, fore-aft) (H17, vertical) 1 90% 90% PPE 89 30.9 Nο SAE J826 2 90% PPE 14.8 No SAE J826 90% 30.9 PPE 13.3 29.0 ISO 5353 3 90% 90% No 4 90% 90% PPE 11.8 29.0 Nο SAF J826 SAE J826 5 PPE 17.7 No 90% 90% 27.0 6 90% ACU 13.3 No **SAE J826** 90% 29.0 95% 7 **ENC** 13.3 SAF .1826 90% 29.0 No 8 90% 50% PPF 13.3 29.0 No **SAE J826** 9 ACU 13.3 No **SAE J826** 90% 50% 29.0 **ENC** 13.3 Yes SAE J826 90% 50% 29.0

Table 8: FHP: Driver Accommodation Model Test Matrix

Tests #1-6 primarily explore the effects of varying the Steering Wheel Point (SWP)

- Geometry and position for the Steering Wheel Preference Line and Steering Wheel Zone are constant (because the underlying population remains the same across these tests)
- Geometry for Seat Track Travel and composite body boundaries (except knees) is constant, but position varies
- Knee Boundary geometry and position are unique for each test to reflect changing shin and thigh angles
- Changing the HARP measurement tool only affects the position of Seat Track Travel

Test #7 primarily explores the effects of varying Target Accommodation

Geometry for Seat Track Travel and composite body boundaries increase in size with increased Target Accommodation

Tests #8-10 primarily explore the effects of using a different gender mix (Fraction Male) and varying the Ensemble

- Geometry for Seat Track Travel and composite body boundaries decrease in size with a smaller proportion of males. This is because women are generally smaller than men.
- Position for Seat Track Travel and composite body boundaries vary with the chosen ensemble. This is because Soldier tend to put their bodies in the same position regardless of the ensemble worn. They move the seat to make up for displacement caused by their worn equipment.

Results from the above tests have been reported both in terms of passing or failing the requirements and acceptability criteria presented previously in Section 3 and screenshots showing how calculated numerical results were translated into CAD and compare to UMTRI's results. Please refer to the following appendices:

- Appendix B Requirements and Acceptability Criteria Results
- Appendix G Initial Task Analysis

6. VERIFICATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Team consensus from the verification event is that the FHP: Driver CAD model passed verification with no outstanding issues requiring corrective action. The following recommendations, applicable to the FHP: Driver CAD model and/or future planned accommodation models, were discussed by the team during the review:

• Steering Wheel Placement

- Understand acceptable variability of steering wheel angle and diameter (requires funding to complete a study)
- Create design criteria for steering wheel placement and add to design guide
- Create design guidance for occupant egress with respect to steering wheel placement (may require funding to complete a study)
- Create zones for pedal placement (requires funding to complete a study)

• Accelerator Plane Angle

 Add a note to the user guide clarifying that the Accelerator Heel Point (AHP) in the CAD model is different than the heel point of accelerator mentioned in Table XXX, item #7 of MIL-STD-1472

• Seat Track Travel

• Establish a means to determine the amount of vertical seat travel needed to achieve a specific ground intercept and define the process in the user guide

• Helmet Contour

• During development of the Fixed Eye Point (FEP): Driver model, consider the number of vision blocks needed and adjust the helmet contour accordingly to account for any additional head turn (may require funding for a study)

• Confirm that the FHP helmet contour was developed using methodology from SAE Recommended Practice J1052 and note this fact in the user guide

• Elbow Contour

- During development of the FEP: Driver model, consider adding rearward elbow clearance
- In future accommodation modeling efforts, consider situations that affect elbow
 position such as the use of keyboards or obstacles such as nearby seat posts. Review
 the clearance zone that will be created for the Fixed Seat: Non-Driver model with
 human factors SMEs
- Make any necessary adjustments to the FHP: Driver CAD model after the FEP and Fixed Seat models have been completed
- Apply the FHP: Driver CAD model to the M-ATV CAD to determine if the clearance zone would have predicted interference with the door as currently seen in theatre

• Vision Zones

- In the user guide, explain the development of min/max vision zone distances
- In the user guide, explain how head turn was taken into account in the development of the vision zones (reference SAE Recommended Practice J1050)

• Ground Intercept

- In the user guide, explain how to use the model's ground intercept function to explore various ground intercept values
- Consider adding an up vision line to top of window similar to the ground intercept selection

The Verification Agents presented the team with the following recommended next steps for the FHP: Driver CAD model:

- Dissemination of the model
 - Load the model into PDMLink for internal use and for use by authorized U.S. Government Agencies and their contractors who are on Government contract or have a valid need to know
 - Submit model for OPSEC and load the approved version on TARDEC's public facing website (under development as of this writing) for all other potential users
- Documentation of the model
 - Complete the *TARDEC FHP: Driver CAD Accommodation Model Verification Report*, submit for OPSEC, and load the approved version to DTIC
 - Develop a user guide for the model that includes HFE design guidance input from ARL HRED, and load it to both PDMLink and TARDEC's public facing website (a version approved through OPSEC)
- Further model development

- Working with UMTRI, develop a process to define the Human Accommodation Reference Point (HARP) for use when only seat CAD, but not physical seats, is available (requires funding to complete a study)
- Determine final approach, funding, and timing necessary to complete model validation

7. KEY PARTICIPANTS

Table 9 identifies the participants involved in the verification effort, including their roles and responsibilities.

Table 9: Key Participants for FHP: Driver CAD Model Verification Effort

Verification Description		Responsible M&S	
Function	2 0501-611011	2105 P 012221 172002	
M&S Proponent	The organization that has primary responsibility for M&S planning and management that includes development, verification and validation, configuration management, maintenance, use of the model or simulation, and others as appropriate. A Government entity.	Frank J. Huston II, TARDEC ACT Gale. L. Zielinski, TARDEC ACT	
M&S User	The individual, group, or organization that uses the results or products from a specific application of the model or simulation.	Gary L. Bronstetter, TARDEC ACT Kenneth M. Reeves, TARDEC ACT Gale M. Litrichin, TARDEC GVSP Eric S. Paternoster, TARDEC CSI ARL HRED Government Contractors	
Verification Agent	The organization designated by the M&S proponent to perform verification of a model, simulation, or federation of M&S.	Frank J. Huston II, TARDEC ACT Gale L. Zielinski, TARDEC ACT	
M&S Developer	The individual, group or organization responsible for developing or modifying a model or simulation in accordance with a set of design requirements and specifications.	Frank J. Huston II, TARDEC ACT Matthew P. Reed, Ph.D, UMTRI	
SMEs	Individual who, by virtue of education, training, or experience, has expertise in a particular technical or operational discipline, system, or process.	Frank J. Huston II, TARDEC ACT Gale L. Zielinski, TARDEC ACT Cheryl A. Burns, ARL HRED Richard W. Kozycki, ARL HRED Joseph R. Urda, ARL HRED David A. Hullinger, ARL HRED Brian D. Corner, PhD, MERS - SIAT Matthew P. Reed, Ph.D, UMTRI	

8. ACTUAL VERIFICATION RESOURCES EXPENDED

8.1 VERIFICATION RESOURCES EXPENDED

Table 10 identifies the resources used to create the TARDEC FHP: Driver CAD model and complete associated activities, including verification.

Table 10: Verification Resources

Table 10: Verification Resources			
Document/Deliverable	Required Resources	POC	
FHP: Driver Accommodation Model Proof of	M&S Developer and SME	TARDEC ACT	
Concept	support		
The Seated Soldier Study: Posture and Body	M&S Developer and SME	UMTRI	
Shape in Vehicle Seats Final Report	support		
Seated Soldier Posture Prediction Excel	M&S Developer and SME	UMTRI	
Spreadsheet	support		
Development of Accommodation Models for	M&S Developer and SME	UMTRI,	
soldiers in Vehicles – Driver Final Report	support		
FHP: Driver Accommodation Model Alpha	SME support	TARDEC ACT	
Build			
FHP: Driver Accommodation Model Proof of	SME support	TARDEC ACT	
Concept Introduction Report			
FHP: Driver Accommodation Model Funding	SME support	TARDEC ACT	
Approval for FY16			
Soldier Driver Accommodation Model Excel	M&S Developer and SME	UMTRI	
Spreadsheet	support		
FHP: Driver Verification and Validation Plan	Verification Agent, M&S	TARDEC ACT	
	Developer and SME support		
FHP: Driver Accommodation Model Funding	SME support	TARDEC ACT	
Approval (FY17)			
FHP: Driver Accommodation Model MOA	SME support	ALR HRED	
(ARL HRED/TARDEC)			
FHP: Driver Accommodation Model Beta	SME support	TARDEC ACT	
Build			
FHP: Driver Accommodation Model	M&S Developer and	TARDEC ACT,	
Verification packet completed	Verification Agent	UMTRI	
	_		
FHP: Driver Model Release into PDMLink	SME support	TARDEC ACT	
FHP: Driver Verification Report	Verification Agent,	TARDEC ACT	
Revision 1.0	Validation Agent, M&S		
	Developer and SME support		

8.2 ACTUAL VERIFICATION MILESTONES AND TIMELINE

Table 11 identifies the major milestone achievements in the creation the FHP: Driver CAD model and completion of associated activities, including verification.

Table 11: Verification Milestone Timeline

Document/Deliverable	Delivery Date
FHP: Driver CAD Model Proof of Concept	February 2013
Posture Prediction Final Spreadsheet	September 2014
FHP: Driver Accommodation Model Final Report from UMTRI	September 2014
FHP: Driver CAD Model Alpha Build	December 2014
FHP: Driver Verification and Validation Plan	February 2016
FHP: Driver Model Final Accommodation Model Spreadsheet	February 2016
FHP: Driver CAD Model Beta Build	December 2016
FHP: Driver Verification and Validation Plan – RevA	January 2017
Functional Posture integrated with CAD Boundary Manikins	March 2017
FHP: Driver CAD Model Verification Complete	August 2017
FHP: Driver CAD Final Model Release into PDMLink	November 2017
Verification Report (Final)	November 2017

9. VERIFICATION LESSONS LEARNED

Verification of the FHP: Driver CAD model marks the first time that TARDEC has verified such a product. Before the verification event, the M&S Proponents and Developers determined that verifying CAD outputs against UMTRI's spreadsheet, given the number of calculations involved, would be too time intensive to complete in front of a live audience. Alternatively, a PowerPoint document (see Appendix G - Initial Task Analysis) was compiled for early distribution to all participants. This gave participants flexibility to focus on tests of particular interest during the verification event.

10. APPENDICES

10.1 APPENDIX A – M&S DESCRIPTION

10.1.1 M&S DEVELOPMENT AND STRUCTURE

The information in this Appendix is extracted from *Creation of the Driver Fixed Heel Point* (FHP) CAD Accommodation Model for Military Ground Vehicle Design (2016).

Ensuring that a given percentage of the population can sit safely and naturally while performing all required functions, including driving, requires multivariate analysis methods that consider the physical dimensions of the Soldier (anthropometry) and behavioral effects (posture) in a three dimensional space (DoD, 2012). This analysis is available for the FHP: Driver position as Soldier-specific statistical population accommodation models, developed by UMTRI, that parallel long-standing Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) recommended practices used in the commercial automotive and truck domains. Because vehicle designs are developed from the early concept stages forward using CAD software, UMTRI's work has been encoded into a parametric CAD template that adjusts based on user inputs describing the Soldier population, desired accommodation level, and vehicle environment.

The primary developments that have made it possible to create a reusable CAD template representing FHP accommodation are UMTRI's predictive models for Soldier posture and the utilization of automated design capabilities available in many current CAD systems.

The automotive industry began introducing statistical population models into vehicle design in the 1960s to better understand various aspects of driver posture. The Seated Soldier Study (Reed and Ebert, 2013) was completed to capture Soldier preferred posture and position data in a driver mockup while considering the unique ground vehicle workstation environment and the clothing and equipment ensembles worn by Soldiers.

The Seated Soldier Study gathered data on 145 enlisted men and women as drivers at three Army posts. Soldiers wore three levels of clothing and equipment including: 1) the advanced combat uniform (ACU), consisting of the Soldier's own jacket, trousers, shirt, and combat boots; 2) personal protective equipment (PPE), consisting of the ACU plus an Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV), Enhanced Small Arms Protective Insert (ESAPI) plates, Enhanced Side Ballistic Inserts (ESBI), and an Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH); and 3) encumbered (ENC), consisting of the ACU and PPE, plus a hydration pack and a Tactical Assault Panel (TAP) with a Rifleman equipment kit (Reed and Ebert, 2013).

The driver mockup simulates a Fixed Heel Point (FHP) driver workstation, including an accelerator pedal, steering wheel, and adjustable seat. When Soldiers entered the driver mockup, they found their preferred driving position by adjusting the seat's fore-aft (horizontal) and updown (vertical) positions, as well as seat back angle. Each Soldier's posture and seat position was then digitized.

UMTRI's analysis of the data yielded both the average postures for individuals as a function of their body size and equipment level and accommodation boundaries capturing posture variability for everyone across the target population. In particular, the accommodation boundaries indicate the seat adjustment range needed to reach vehicle controls and the resulting positions for the equipped Soldier population's eyes, helmet, torso, and knees. Working models were provided by UMTRI in the form of Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. For a more in-depth discussion of UMTRI's work, please refer to the Seated Soldier Study (Reed and Ebert, 2013) and Development of Accommodation Models for Soldiers in Vehicle — Driver (Zerehsaz et. al., 2014).

The CAD version of the FHP: Driver accommodation model was created by TARDEC ACT using PTC Creo® 3D CAD software. Functionally, the foundation of the model is a stand-alone geometric reproduction of UMTRI's Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. Clearances between the Soldier population and surrounding interior vehicle surfaces were layered onto the model per the intent of MIL-STD-1472G, along with direct vision zones and a ground intercept tool that incorporate concepts from both MIL-STD-1472G and SAE Recommended Practice J1050, Describing and Measuring the Driver's Field of View, 2009. To aid in understanding how workstation design affects individuals, boundary manikins representing the anthropometric extremes for workstation design were placed in their predicted postures.

After building a static version of the accommodation model (i.e., a single instance of the possible combinations of Soldier population, desired accommodation level, and vehicle environment inputs), the process of automating the model began. This was done using a tool within Creo known as Pro/PROGRAM. Most CAD users already take advantage of the parametric nature of today's design software. For example, depending on how a model is constructed, simple changes can be propagated throughout by delving into a model's geometry and modifying dimensions. Pro/PROGRAM takes this concept a step further and allows for control of a model from outside the model tree, using relations and rules. End users of the FHP: Driver accommodation model are able to modify a list of parameters that are tied to the underlying geometry. Logical expressions are used to determine which portions of the Pro/PROGRAM code to execute for a given set of input values.

UMTRI's spreadsheets provide the values necessary to reproduce the relatively simple geometric elements comprising the accommodation boundaries (e.g. centroids and axis lengths for several ellipsoids). It was possible to encode the equations from UMTRI's spreadsheets into Creo without modification or the need for further calculations, with two notable exceptions. Because the majority of human anthropometric dimensions are normally distributed, the standard normal cumulative distribution function (CDF) is used throughout UMTRI's work to determine values at the desired level of accommodation. Creo does not contain an equivalent to Microsoft Excel's NORM.DIST function, so the following logistic approximation, having a maximum error of

0.00014 at $z = \pm 3.16$, was used instead (Bowling, Khasawneh, Kaewkuekool, and Rae Cho, 2009).

$$F(z) \sim \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(0.07056*z^3 + 1.5976*z)}}$$

The second exception involves the positioning of manikins. UMTRI provides coordinates of body landmarks with respect to the geometric origin of the accommodation model (i.e. the AHP, the lowest intersection of the manikin's heel with the floor when the foot is on the undepressed accelerator pedal) sufficient to locate the hips, torso articulation, and head. To place these coordinates into the reference systems of the boundary manikins (an axis system located between the hips of each manikin and aligned with the torso) and calculate the joint angles needed to position the limbs in three-dimensional space, Euclidean transformations for both translation and rotation were used.

10.1.2 M&S USE HISTORY

10.1.2.1 PROOF OF CONCEPT

The proof of concept for the FHP: Driver CAD model was created for the Occupant Centric Platform (OCP) Technology Enabled Capability Demonstration (TECD). The underlying accommodation modeling, based on the commercial large truck environment (Class-B vehicles), was originally developed by UMTRI for the International Truck and Engine Corporation. This model was the closest match in UMTRI's repertoire to any Army ground vehicle applications. The proof of concept CAD model was applied to the OCP Light Demonstrator concept. More detailed information regarding the development and use of the proof of concept CAD FHP: Driver model can be found in the OCP TECD Report Introduction to Boundary Manikins and Accommodation Models for Military Ground Vehicle Occupant Centric (OC) Design (2015).

10.1.2.2 ALPHA VERSION

The alpha version of the FHP: Driver CAD model has two primary distinctions from its predecessor. First, it is based on empirical Soldier data from the *Seated Soldier Study* instead of the U.S. civilian truck driver population. Second, all of the data and calculations from UMTRI's Microsoft Excel spreadsheets are encoded in the model to allow for standalone operation. The alpha version of the FHP: CAD model was applied to the Joint Tactical Transportation System (JTTS), created at TARDEC. The model provided valuable feedback to the CAD M&S Developer regarding questions ground vehicle designers may have concerning the limits of the model and required user inputs. The CAD model was based on the following documents:

- UMTRI-2013-13, Seated Soldier Study: Posture and Body Shape in Vehicle Seats, Final Report dated October 2013
- UMTRI-2014-26, *Development of Accommodation Models for Soldiers in Vehicles*: *Driver*, Final Report dated September 2014

- UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, Soldier Driver Accommodation Models 2017-05-03
- UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, Seated Soldier Posture Prediction 2013-11-30

10.1.2.3 BETA VERSION

The beta version of the FHP: Driver CAD model has not yet been applied to a program. The model, however, has been updated to include additional data provided from the *Seated Soldier Study* related to elbows, legs, and shins, and includes SME interpretation of MIL-STD-1472 and SAE J1050. This model will transition to a final release upon the completion of verification.

10.1.3 CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT

The Advanced Concepts Team (ACT) will manage any changes to the FHP: Driver CAD accommodation model and upload the latest version.

The FHP: Driver CAD accommodation model is released in PDMLink at the following location:

Libraries > STANDARD CAD TEMPLATE LIBRARY, 19207 > Accommodation

The following top assemblies have been released:

12629792 TARDEC Fixed Heel Point Driver 19207_12629792

Questions related to the CAD model development and application should be sent to:

TARDEC Advanced Concepts Team 6501 E. 11 Mile Road Bldg 200, RDTA-SIE-SE-AAC-TI-TICON MS 207 Warren, MI 48397-5000

Gale L. Zielinski (Project Lead) Frank J. Huston II (Model Developer)

Office: (586) 282-5287 Office: (586) 282-5657

10.2 APPENDIX B – REQUIREMENTS AND ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA RESULTS

The requirements and acceptability criteria results for accommodation and posture prediction are shown below in Table 12 and Table 13, respectively. Metrics are noted as pass or fail. None of the metrics produced a failing result, so no corrective action plans are required.

Table 12: Accommodation Model Requirements Results

#	M&S Requirement	Acceptability Criteria	Metrics/Measures
1	Model allows for input of the Steering	1.1 Input parameter is available for	1.1 Representative (Pass) /
	Wheel Point (SWP) in "X"	steering wheel position in X	Non-Representative (Fail)
	(horizontal) and "Z" (vertical)	1.2 Input parameter is available for	1.2 Representative (Pass) /
	coordinates.	steering wheel position in Z	Non-Representative (Fail)
2	Model allows for selection of seat	2.1 Hydration pack relief selection	2.1 Representative (Pass) /
	hydration pack relief in the seat	of "yes" in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
		2.2 Hydration pack relief selection	2.2 Representative (Pass) /
		of "no" in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
3	Model allows for selection of either	3.1 HARP measurement tool	3.1 Representative (Pass) /
	SAE J826 or ISO 5353 for the Human	selection of SAE J826 in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
	Accommodation Reference Point	3.2 HARP measurement tool	3.2 Representative (Pass) /
	(HARP) measurement tool	selection of ISO 5353 in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
4	Model allows for input of the	4.1 Fraction male input option in	4.1 Representative (Pass) /
	population gender mix (e.g. 85%	model	Non-Representative (Fail)
	Male: 15% Female)		1 ,
5	Model allows for selection of	5.1 Ensemble selection of PPE in	5.1 Representative (Pass) /
	ensemble as either PPE or ENC	model	Non-Representative (Fail)
		5.2 Ensemble selection of ENC in	5.2 Representative (Pass) /
		model	Non-Representative (Fail)
6	Model allows for a target population	6.1 Target accommodation input	6.1 Representative (Pass) /
	input (e.g. 90%)	option in model	Non-Representative (Fail)
7	Model predicts the Steering Wheel	7.1 Model outputs a Steering	7.1 Representative (Pass) /
	Preference Line	Wheel Preference Line and SWP	Non-Representative (Fail)
		that adjusts with different inputs	
		7.2 TARDEC CAD model	7.2 Representative (Pass) /
		matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)
8	Model predicts a preferred steering	8.1 Model outputs a steering wheel	8.1 Representative (Pass) /
	wheel placement zone per guidance	placement zone that adjusts with	Non-Representative (Fail)
	provided in the UMTRI paper	different inputs	
	Preferred Steering Wheel Locations	9 2 TARRES CAR 1.1	9.2 December 14.1 (December 1
	for Fixed-Heel-Point Driver Stations 2016-09-20 (fore/aft) and draft MIL-	8.2 TARDEC CAD model	8.2 Representative (Pass) /
	STD-1472H (side/side)	matches the UMTRI spreadsheet and MIL-STD-1472H	Non-Representative (Fail)
9	Model predicts the Accelerator Pedal	9.1 Model outputs an APA that	9.1 Representative (Pass) /
7	Angle (APA)	adjusts with different inputs	Non-Representative (Fail)
	migic (m n)	9.2 TARDEC CAD model	9.2 Representative (Pass) /
		matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)
10	Model predicts the expected	10.1 Model outputs fore/aft and	10.1 Representative (Pass) /
	distribution of driver-selected seat	vertical seat track travel window	Non-Representative (Fail)
	positions relative to the accelerator	for a given population and gender	Tepresentative (Lan)
	heel point (AHP) based on the SAE	mix that adjusts with different	
	J826 and ISO 5353 Seat Index Point	inputs	
	(SIP) seat measurement tools	10.2 TARDEC CAD model	10.2 Representative (Pass) /
		matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)

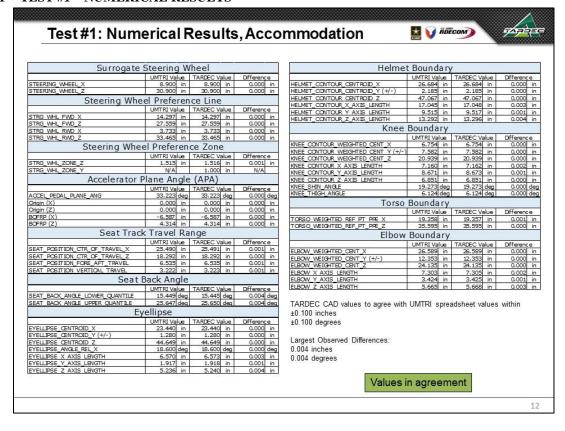
11	Model predicts the expected	11.1 Model outputs	11.1 Representative (Pass) /		
	(dis)accommodation of driver-	(dis)accommodation value of a	Non-Representative (Fail)		
	selected seat positions relative to the	censored seat travel that adjusts	` ′		
	accelerator heel point (AHP) if the	with model inputs			
	seat travel is censored	11.2 TARDEC CAD model	11.2 Representative (Pass) /		
		matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)		
12	Model predicts the seat back angle	12.1 Model outputs a range of seta	12.1 Representative (Pass) /		
	adjustment range	back angles measured from	Non-Representative (Fail)		
		vertical and adjusts with different			
		inputs for the population			
		12.2 TARDEC CAD model	12.2 Representative (Pass) /		
		matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)		
13	Model predicts the dimensions and	13.1 Model outputs a left and right	13.1 Representative (Pass) /		
	location of the eyellipse with respect	eyellipse for a given population	Non-Representative (Fail)		
	to AHP and mean seat travel	and gender mix that adjusts with			
		different inputs			
		13.2 TARDEC CAD model	13.2 Representative (Pass) /		
		matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)		
14	Model predicts the helmet contour	14.1 Model outputs a helmet	14.1 Representative (Pass) /		
	boundary (helmet locations) with	contour for the given population	Non-Representative (Fail)		
	respect to the eye location and fitted	and gender mix that adjusts with			
	to the eyellipse	the different inputs	14.2 P		
		14.2 TARDEC CAD model	14.2 Representative (Pass) /		
1.5	Mr. 1.1	matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)		
15	Model predicts the knee contour with	15.1 Model outputs a knee	15.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)		
	leg and thigh segment angles based on location of resting drivers' knees	ellipsoid for the given population and gender mix that adjusts with	Non-Representative (Fail)		
	in vehicle	different inputs			
	iii veinele	15.2 TARDEC CAD model	15.2 Representative (Pass) /		
		matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)		
16	Model predicts torso contour with	16.1 Model predicts a torso	16.1 Representative (Pass) /		
10	selected ensemble	contour with ensemble for the	Non-Representative (Fail)		
		given population, gender mix, and	r		
		ensemble configuration that			
		adjusts with different inputs			
		16.2 TARDEC CAD model	16.2 Representative (Pass) /		
		matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)		
17	Model predicts elbow contours based	17.1 Model outputs elbow	17.1 Representative (Pass) /		
	on location of resting drivers' elbows	contours for the given population	Non-Representative (Fail)		
	in vehicle	and gender mix that adjusts with			
		different inputs			
		17.2 TARDEC CAD model	17.2 Representative (Pass) /		
<u></u>		matches the UMTRI spreadsheet	Non-Representative (Fail)		
18	Model provides a clearance zone for	18.1 Model outputs a 2" clearance	18.1 Representative (Pass) /		
	the head (helmet) to roof line based	zone from the top of the helmet	Non-Representative (Fail)		
	on a back calculation from MIL-STD-	contour that adjusts with the			
10	1472G requirements	different inputs	10.1 Danuagantati - (D)		
19	Model provides a clearance zone for	19.1 Model outputs a 2" clearance	19.1 Representative (Pass) / Non Penrosentative (Fail)		
	the knee, leg and thigh based on MIL-	zone from the top and front of the knee contour and the front of the	Non-Representative (Fail)		
	STD-1472H draft recommendations				
		leg segment and top of the thigh (in side-view) and adjusts with			
		different inputs			
20	Model provides a clearance zone for	20.1 Model outputs a 2" clearance	20.1 Representative (Pass) /		
	the torso boundary, with selected	zone forward from the torso	Non-Representative (Fail)		
and to 150 boundary, with selected 2016 for ward from the to 150 14011-representative (Pall)					

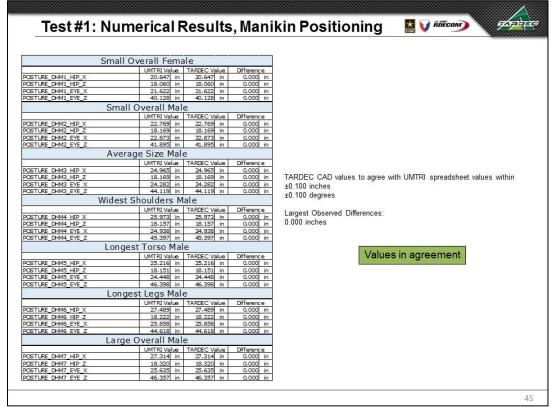
21	ensemble, based on MIL-STD-1472H draft recommendations Model provides a lateral clearance zone for the elbow contours based on	boundary and adjusts and adjusts with the different inputs 21.1 Model output provides a 2" clearance zone laterally for the	21.1 Representative (Pass)/ Non-Representative (Fail)
	MIL-STD-1472H draft recommendations	resting elbow contours	Ton Topicsonaut (Tall)
22	Model provides direct field of view (primary, secondary, and tertiary zones) based on MIL-STD-1472G and SAE J1050	22.1 Model outputs primary vision zone that adjusts with model inputs	22.1 Representative (Pass) / Non-Representative (Fail)
		22.2 Model outputs secondary vision zone that adjusts with model inputs	22.2 Representative (Pass) /Non-Representative (Fail)
		22.3 Model outputs tertiary vision zone that adjusts with model inputs	22.3 Representative (Pass) /Non-Representative (Fail)
23	Model provides a ground intercept	23.1 Model outputs a line tangent to the bottom of the eyellipse to the ground and adjusts with different user inputs	23.1 Representative (Pass)/ Non-Representative (Fail)

Table 13: Posture Prediction Model Results

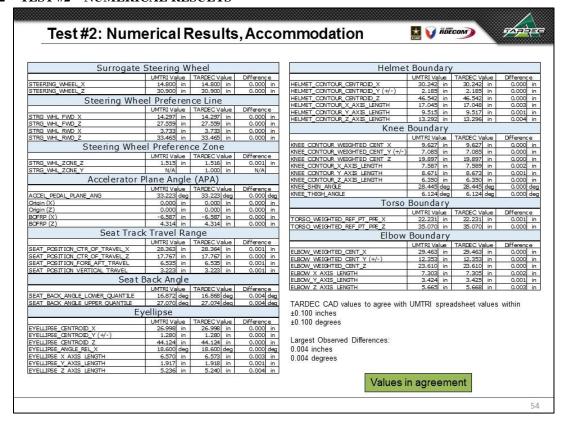
#	M&S Requirement	Acceptability Criteria	Metrics/Measures
1	Model predicts the location of the hip	1.1 Model outputs the location of	1.1 Representative (Pass) /
	with respect to the AHP	the hip with respect to the AHP	Non-Representative (Fail)
		that matches the UMTRI	
		spreadsheet	
		1.2 The manikin hip joint center	1.2 Representative (Pass) /
		aligns with the hip point	Non-Representative (Fail)
2	Model predicts the location of the eye	2.1 Model outputs the location of	2.1 Representative (Pass) /
	with respect to the AHP	the eye with respect to the AHP	Non-Representative (Fail)
		that matches the UMTRI	
		spreadsheet	
		2.2 The manikin eye aligns with	2.2 Representative (Pass) /
		the eye point	Non-Representative (Fail)

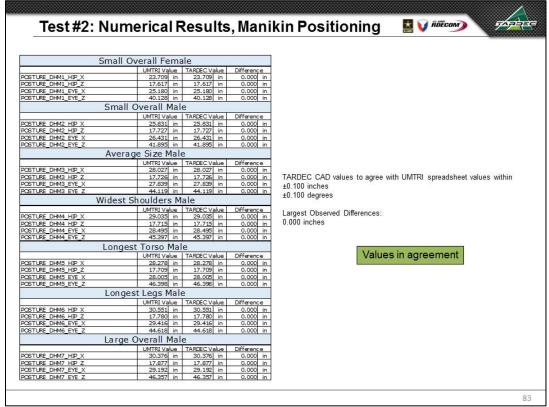
10.2.1 TEST #1 - NUMERICAL RESULTS



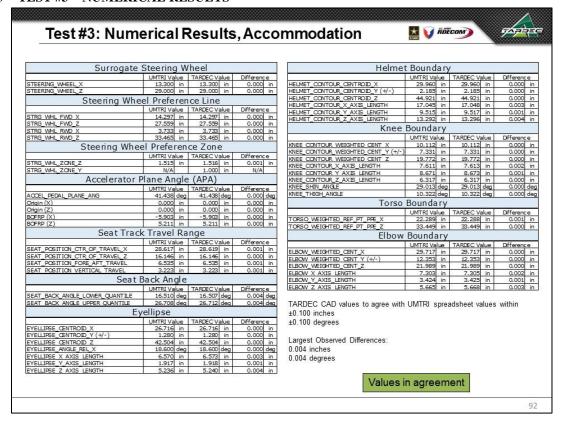


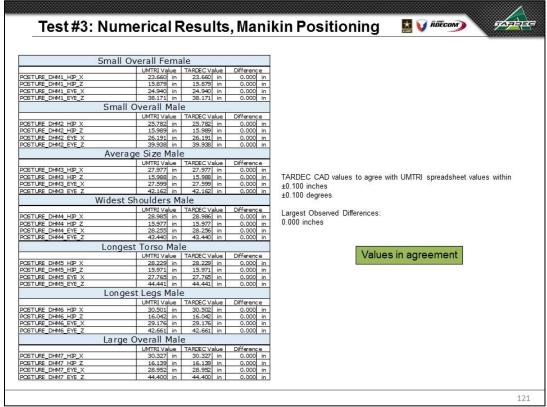
10.2.2 TEST #2 - NUMERICAL RESULTS



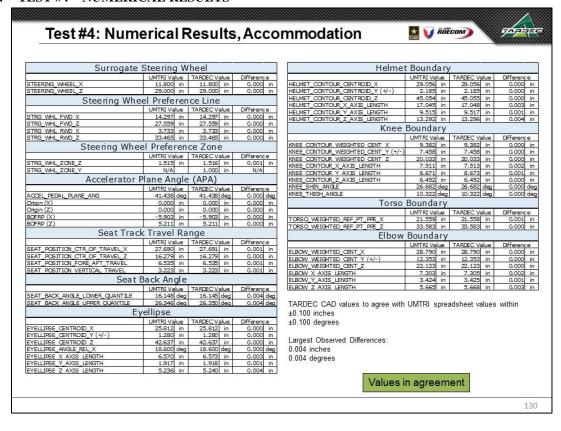


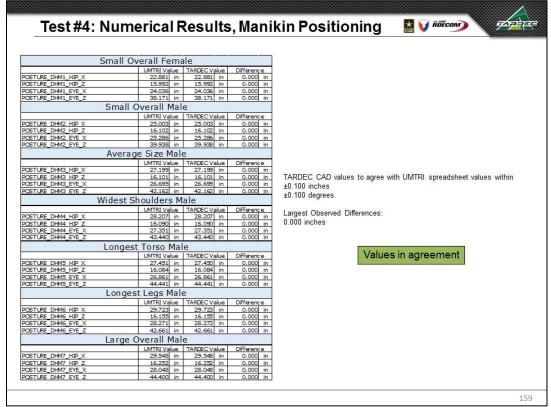
10.2.3 TEST #3 – NUMERICAL RESULTS



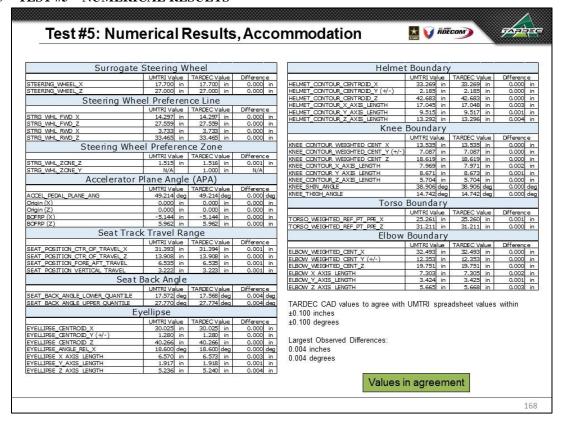


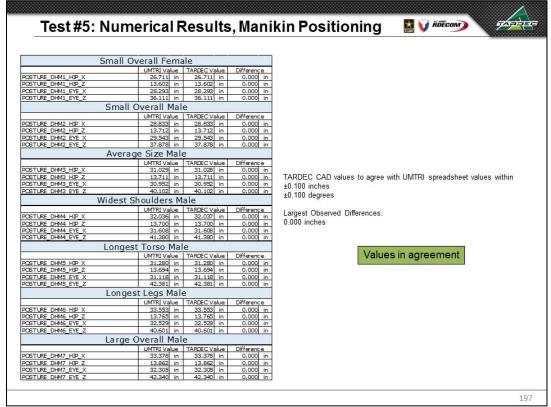
10.2.4 TEST #4 - NUMERICAL RESULTS



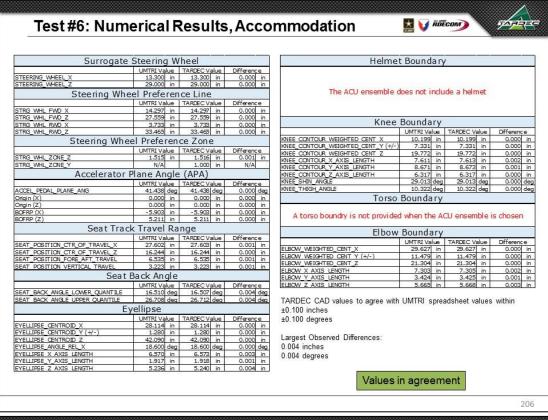


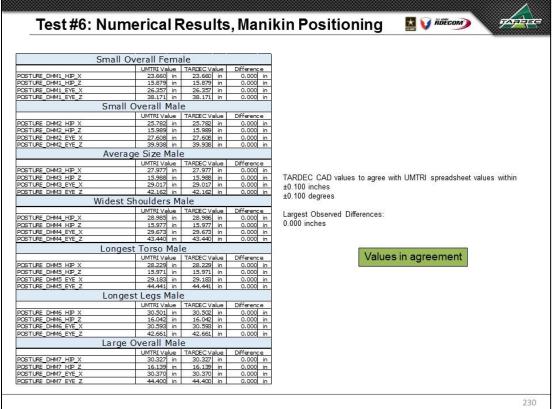
10.2.5 TEST #5 - NUMERICAL RESULTS



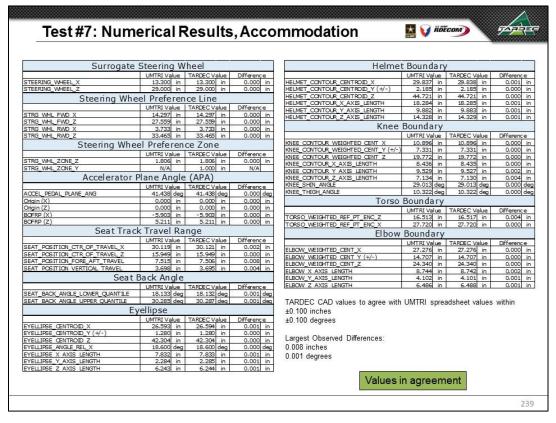


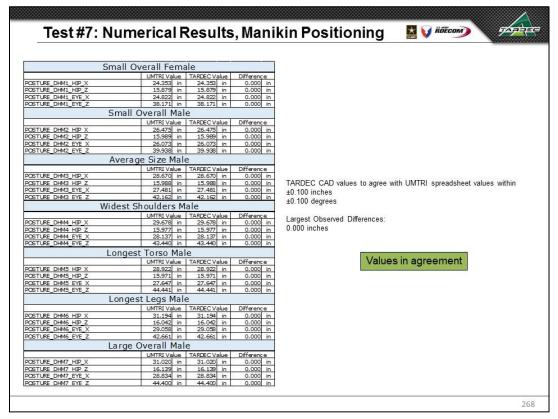
10.2.6 TEST #6 - NUMERICAL RESULTS



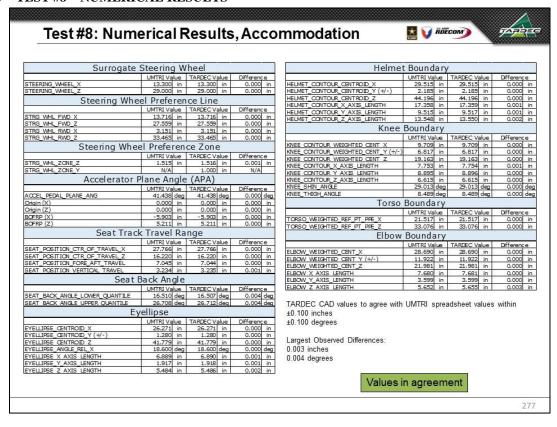


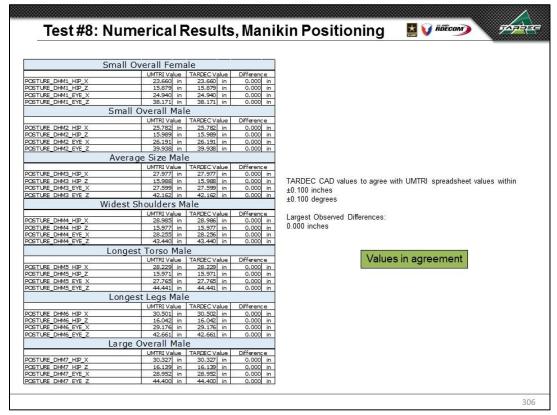
10.2.7 TEST #7 – NUMERICAL RESULTS



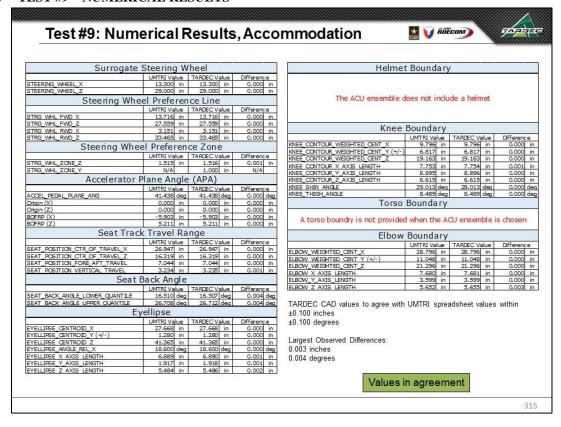


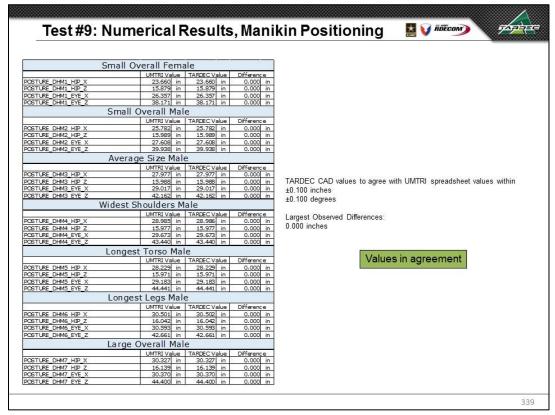
10.2.8 TEST #8 - NUMERICAL RESULTS



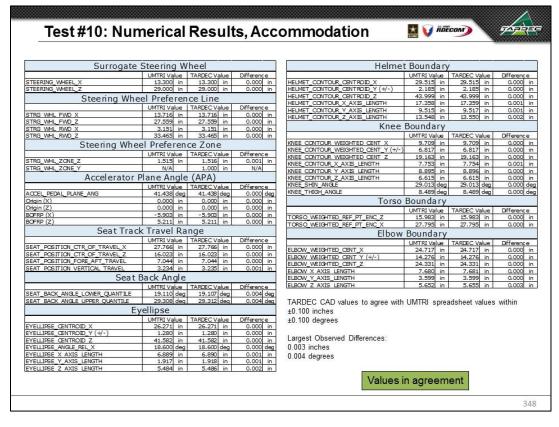


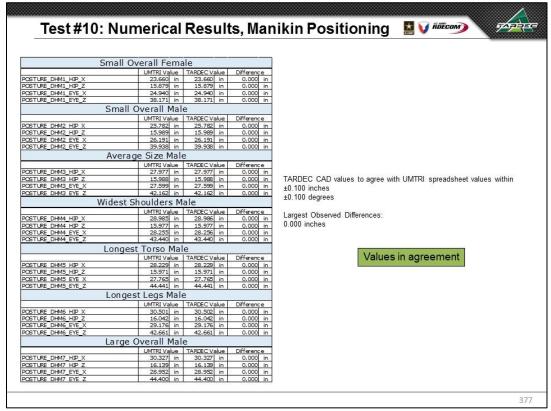
10.2.9 TEST #9 - NUMERICAL RESULTS





10.2.10 TEST #10 - NUMERICAL RESULTS





10.3 APPENDIX C – REFERENCES

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Zerehsaz, Y., Ebert, S., and Reed, M. (2014). *Development of Accommodation Models for Soldiers in Vehicles-Driver*. Final Report UMTRI-2014-26. University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute, Ann Arbor, MI. https://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/handle/2027.42/112059

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Zielinski, G., Huston II, F., Kozycki, R., Kouba, R., and Wodzinski, C. (2015). *Introduction to Boundary Manikins and Accommodation Models for Military Ground Vehicle Occupant Centric*

TARDEC Fixed Heel Point (FHP): Driver CAD Accommodation Model Verification Report UNCLASSIFIED: Distribution Statement A. Approve for public release; distribution is unlimited.
Design. DTIC Technical Report TR-26516. U.S. Army Tank Automotive Research, Development, and Engineering Center, Warren, MI.

10.4 APPENDIX D – ACRONYMS

ACH Advanced Combat Helmet
ACT Advanced Concepts Team
ACU Advanced Combat Uniform
AHP Accelerator Heel Point

AN SUR Army Anthropometric Survey APA Accelerator Plane Angle

ARLHRED Army Research Laboratory Human Research and Engineering Directorate

CAD Computer-Aided Design
COTS Commercial Off-The-Shelf
CSI Center for System Integration

EMD Engineering Manufacturing and Development

ENC Encumbered

ES AP I Enhanced Small Arms Protective Insert

ESBI Enhanced Side Ballistic Inserts

FE Field Element
FEP Fixed Eye Point
FHP Fixed Heel Point
FOV Field-of-View

GVSP Ground Vehicle Survivability and Protection **HARP** Human Accommodation Reference Point

HFE Human Factors Engineering
 HSI Human Systems Integration
 IOTV Improved Outer Tactical Vest
 JTTS Joint Tactical Transportation System

MCoE Maneuver Center of Excellence
MERS Marine Expeditionary Rifle Squad

MS Milestone

M&S Modeling and Simulation

NSRDEC Natick Soldier Research Development and Engineering Center

OCP Occupant Centric Platform

OOH Out-of-Hatch

PPE Personal Protective Equipment

SIAT System Engineering, Interoperability, Architecture & Technology

SIP Seat Index Point
SME Subject Matter Experts
SWP Steering Wheel Point

TACOM Tank Automotive Command

TARDEC Tank Automotive Research, Development, and Engineering Center

TECD Technology Capability Demonstration

UMTRI University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute

10.5 APPENDIX E – DISTRIBUTION LIST

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- Frank J. Huston II, Mechanical Engineer/ACT, RDECOM-TARDEC, Warren, MI 48397-5000, Office: 586-282-5657, E-Mail: frank.j.huston.civ@mail.mil
- Russell D. Kouba, Team Leader/ ACT, RDECOM-TARDEC, Warren, MI 48397-5000, Office: 586-282-7806, E-Mail: russell.d.kouba.civ@mail.mil
- Gale M. Litrichin, Principal Seat Engineer Interior Blast Mitigation Team (IBMT)/Ground Vehicle Survivability and Protection (GVSP), RDECOM-TARDEC, Warren MI 48397-5000, Office: 586-282-0608, E-Mail: gale.m.litrichin.civ@mail.mil
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Army Research Laboratory (ARL) Human Research and Engineering Directorate (HRED):

- Richard W. Kozycki, ARL HRED, RDRL-HRM-B, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5425, Office: (410) 278-5880, E-Mail: richard.w.kozycki.civ@mail.mil
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Maneuver Center of Excellence (MCoE):

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<u>Naval Surface Warefare Center – Warfare Systems Department:</u>

• Brian Keeven, Engineer - Human System Integration, Dahlgren, VA 22448, Office: (540) 653-1007, E-Mail: brian.keeven@navy.mil

University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute (UMTRI):

• Matthew P. Reed, PhD., Research Professor and Head Biosciences Group, UMTRI, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2150, Office: 734-936-1111, E-Mail: mreed@umich.edu

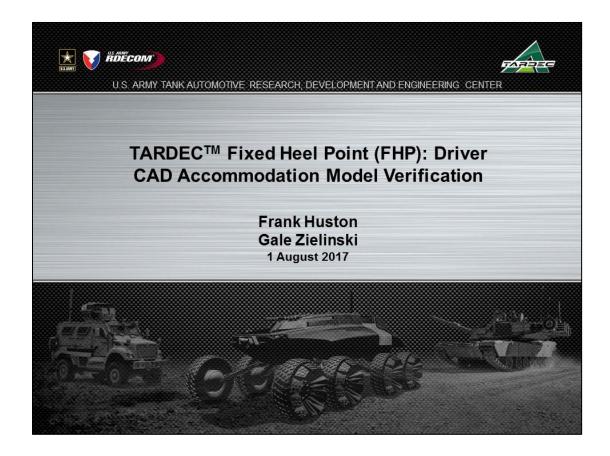
10.6 APPENDIX F – VERIFICATION PLAN

The *Fixed Heel Point Verification and Validation (V and V) Plan – Rev A* (2017) is located in the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) database. The reference for the final plan is below:

Zielinski, G. and Huston II, F. (2017). *Fixed Heel Point (FHP) Verification and Validation (V and V) Plan.* DTIC Technical Report TR-28822. Distribution A. U.S. Army Tank Automotive Research, Development, and Engineering Center, Warren, MI.

10.7 APPENDIX G - INITIAL TASK ANALYSIS

Ten different test scenarios were completed for the 1 August 2017 verification event. This section outlines each test scenario and compares TARDEC's CAD results to UMTRI's Microsoft Excel results. The model geometry was adjusted by changing values assigned to the input parameter table in the CAD top assembly and then regenerating the model. This information was provided to all verification invitees prior to the event.



Purpose





Verify the TARDEC[™] Fixed Heel Point (FHP): Driver CAD accommodation model

What is verification?

Verification, per the Department of Defense Standard Practice Documentation of Verification, Validation, and Accreditation (VV&A) for Models and Simulation (2008) is defined as follows:

Verification is the process of determining that a model, simulation, or federation of models and simulations implementations and their associated data accurately represents the developer's conceptual description and specifications.

Does the TARDEC Fixed Heel Point (FHP): Driver CAD accommodation model output match the UMTRI accommodation model spread sheet output?

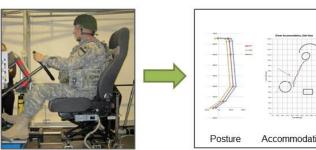
Defining In-Vehicle Occupant Positioning Posture Prediction and Accommodation Models





Empirical Soldier data is being used to develop CAD tools that realistically posture and position boundary manikins and predict population body boundaries for crew and squad

- Results, which are repeatable, allow for vehicle design from the occupant outward
- Trades between the vehicle and its occupants are data driven and quantifiable



UMTRI Seated Soldier Study

Soldier preferred posture and positioning, while wearing varying levels of encumbrance, were recorded in driver and squad mockups

Accommodation

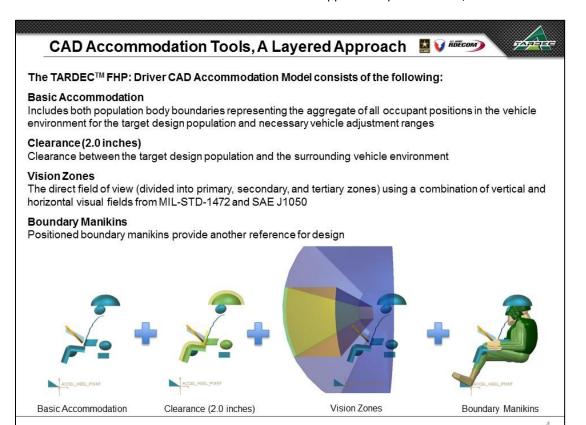
UMTRI Posture Prediction

Statistical analysis of the data summarized in Excel-based posture prediction (individuals) and accommodation models (populations)



TARDEC CAD Integration

Morphing parametric CAD models created that respond to user inputs for Soldier population, accommodation level, and vehicle environment



What is the Scope of the Verification?

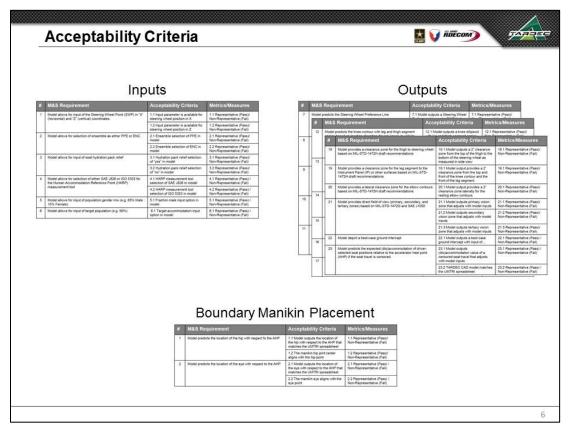


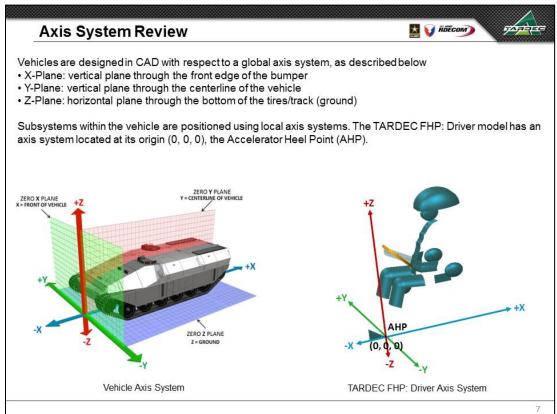


The TARDEC[™] Fixed Heel Point (FHP): Driver CAD accommodation model will be audited to determine the following, which is based on Soldier data and SME guidance:

- Determine if the accommodation boundaries match when using either the TARDEC CAD model or the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet Soldier Driver Accommodation Models 2017-06-08
- Determine if the steering wheel placement zone matches the guidance provided in the UMTRI paper Preferred Steering Wheel Locations for Fixed-Heel-Point Driver Stations 2016-09-20
- Determine if the clearance zones (helmet, abdominal, knees, legs, and shins) match what Subject Matter Experts (SME) interpreted using MIL-STD-1472G
- Determine if direct field of view (primary, secondary, and tertiary) matches what SMEs interpreted using MIL-STD-1472G and SAE J1050
- Determine if ground intercept can be calculated using the model based on MIL-STD-1472G ground intercept requirement
- Determine if the hip and eye point of the CAD boundary manikins match the UMTRI Microsoft Excel spreadsheet Seated Soldier Posture Prediction 2014-09-01

5





Model Inputs - Vehicle Description





Steering Wheel Point (SWP)

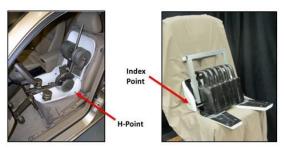
The effective center of the steering wheel, located at the intersection between the axis of rotation of the wheel and a plane lying on the driver side of the wheel. The SWP is reported in horizontal and vertical components with respect to the AHP.

Hydration Pack Relief Availability

Indicates the presence of an opening in the seat back that fully accommodates a donned hydration pack, such that the occupant's position in the seat would be the same with or without the hydration pack.

Human Accommodation Reference Point (HARP) Measurement Tool

HARP is a seat reference from which sitter hip locations and other aspects of posture can be calculated. Both the SAE J826 H-point manikin and the ISO 5353 SIP Tool can be used.



SAE J826 H-point Manikin

ISO 5353 SIP Tool





8

Fraction Male

The expected percentage of males in the defined target design population.

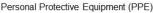
Model Inputs - Target Design Population

Encamble

The clothing and equipment that will be worn. The following ensembles are available in the model:

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 PPE includes the Advanced Combat Uniform (ACU), Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV) and Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH)
- Encumbered (ENC)
 ENC includes all clothing and equipment in PPE plus a rifleman equipment kit as defined in UMTRI-2013-13







Encumbered (ENC)

Target Accommodation

The percentage of the defined target design population to be accommodated. Those not accommodated are evenly split between the smaller and larger extremes of the population. In MIL-STD-1472G, the accommodation target has been set at the central 90%.

9

Test Matrix

Test#	Target Accommodation	Fraction Male	Ensemble	Steering Wheel Point (SWP) (measured wrt AHP)		Hydration Pack Relief Availability	HARP Measurement
				X (in.) (L11, fore-aft)	Z (in.) (H17, vertical)		Tool
1	90%	90%	PPE	8.9	30.9	No	SAE J826
2	90%	90%	PPE	14.8	30.9	No	SAE J826
3	90%	90%	PPE	13.3	29.0	No	ISO 5353
4	90%	90%	PPE	11.8	29.0	No	SAE J826
5	90%	90%	PPE	17.7	27.0	No	SAE J826
6	90%	90%	ACU	13.3	29.0	No	SAE J826
7	95%	90%	ENC	13.3	29.0	No	SAE J826
8	90%	50%	PPE	13.3	29.0	No	SAE J826
9	90%	50%	ACU	13.3	29.0	No	SAE J826
10	90%	50%	ENC	13.3	29.0	Yes	SAE J826

Note: Highlighted values differ from the previous test

Tests #1-6 primarily explore the effect of varying the Steering Wheel Point (SWP)

- · Geometry and position for the Steering Wheel Preference Line and Steering Wheel Zone are constant
- · Geometry for Seat Track Travel and composite body boundaries (except knees) is constant, but position varies
- · Knee Boundary geometry and position are unique for each test to reflect changing shin and thigh angles
- · Changing the HARP measurement tool only affects the position of Seat Track Travel

Test #7 primarily explores the effect of varying Target Accommodation

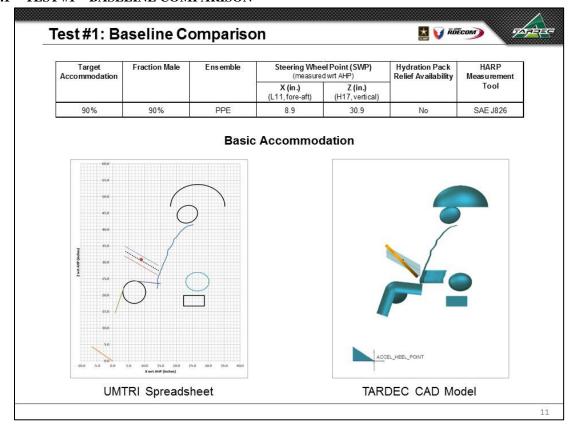
· Geometry for Seat Track Travel and composite body boundaries increase in volume with increased Target Accommodation

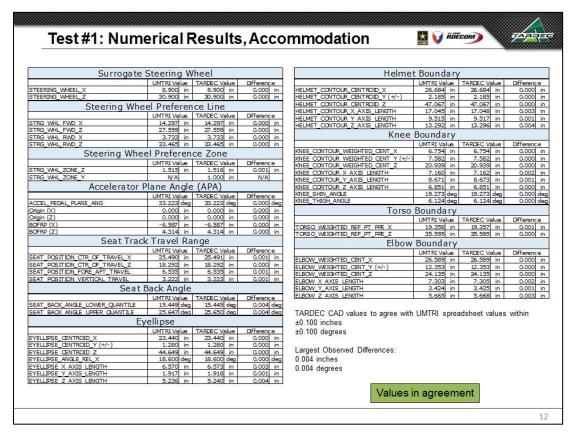
Tests #8-10 primarily explore the effects of using a different gender mix (Fraction Male) and varying the Ensemble

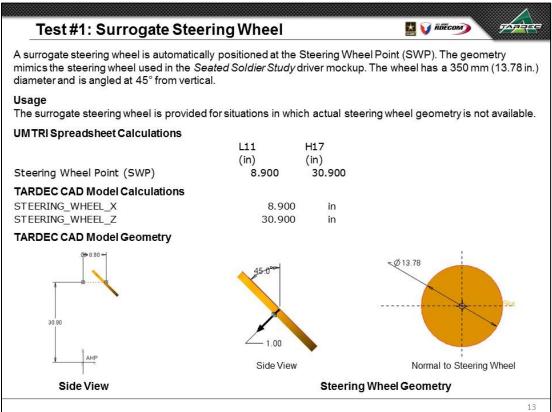
- · Geometry for Seat Track Travel and composite body boundaries decrease in volume with a smaller proportion of males
- Position for Seat Track Travel and composite body boundaries vary with the chosen Ensemble

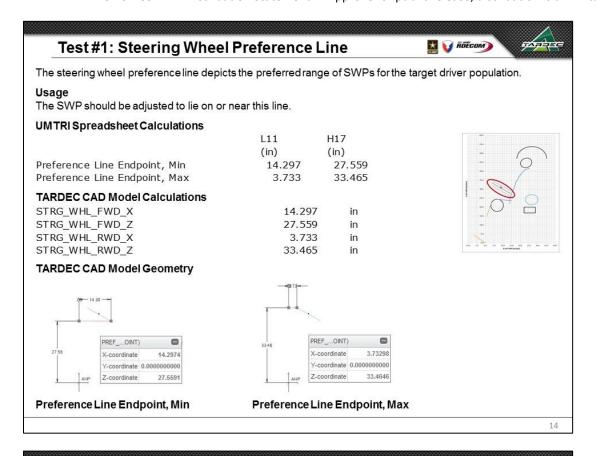
10

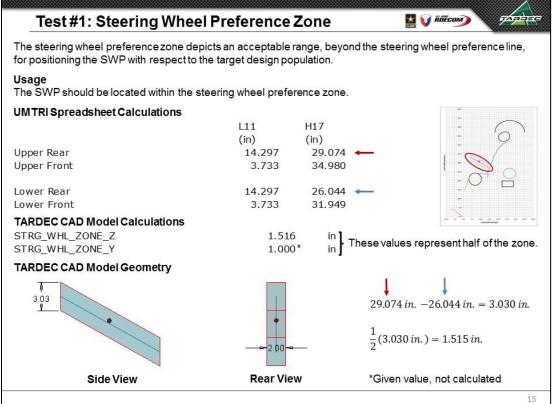
10.7.1 TEST #1 – BASELINE COMPARISON

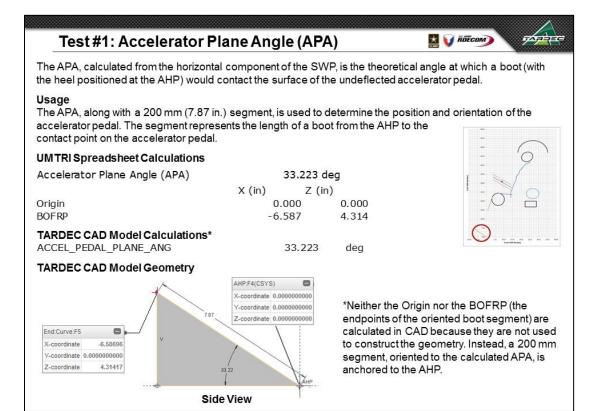


















16

The seat track travel range represents the amount of seat track adjustment, located with respect to the AHP, needed to position individuals from the target design population to reach vehicle controls. The range is reported in terms of the chosen HARP measurement tool.

3.223

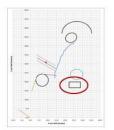
Usage

Seats should be positioned in the vehicle environment such that the seat track travel window associated with the seat completely encompasses the seat track travel range calculated by the model.

UMTRI Spreadsheet Calculations

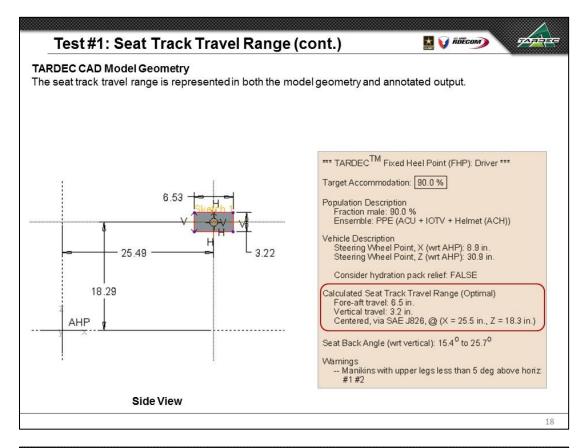
SEAT_POSITION_VERTICAL_TRAVEL

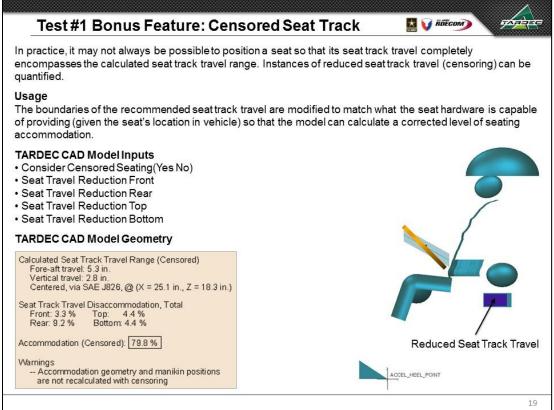
Center of Travel (X)	25.490	in
Center of Travel (Z)	18.292	in
Fore-Aft Travel (X)	6.535	in
Vertical Travel (Z)	3.222	in
TARDEC CAD Model Calculations		
SEAT_POSITION_CTR_OF_TRAVEL_X	25.491	in
SEAT_POSITION_CTR_OF_TRAVEL_Z	18.292	in
SEAT_POSITION_FORE_AFT_TRAVEL	6.535	in



17

in





Test #1: Seat Back Angle





The accommodation model assumes that the driver's seat also includes seat back angle adjustment. A range of seat back angles, measured from vertical, is calculated for the target design population.

Along with seat track travel range, the seat back angle adjustment range should be considered when selecting vehicle seating.

UMTRI Spreadsheet Calculations

Front of Range 15.449 deg Rear of Range 25.647 deg

TARDEC CAD Model Calculations

SEAT_BACK_ANGLE_LOWER_QUANTILE 15.445 deg SEAT_BACK_ANGLE_UPPER_QUANTILE 25.650 deg

TARDEC CAD Model Geometry

Seat back angle, though not represented geometrically, is reported in the annotated model output.

Calculated Seat Track Travel Range (Optimal) Fore-aft travel: 6.5 in Vertical travel: 3.2 in Centered, via SAE J826, @ (X = 25.5 in., Z = 18.3 in.)

Seat Back Angle (wrt vertical): 15.40 to 25.70

Warnings -- Manikins with upper legs less than 5 deg above horiz

20

Test #1: Eyellipse





The eyellipse (a contraction of the words "eye" and "ellipse") depicts the distribution of driver eye locations in the vehicle.

Usage

The eyellipse is used to conduct vision analyses for the target design population.

UMTRI Spreadsheet Calculations

Eyellipse Centroids Y (in) Z (in) 23.440 1.280* Right 44.649 Left 23.440 -1.280* 44.649

Side View of Eyellipses (X, Z)

Eyellipse Angle (X' Axis wrt Horizontal) 18.600* deg Axis Length (X') 6.570 in Axis Length (Z') 5.236 in

> in 1.917 5.387 in

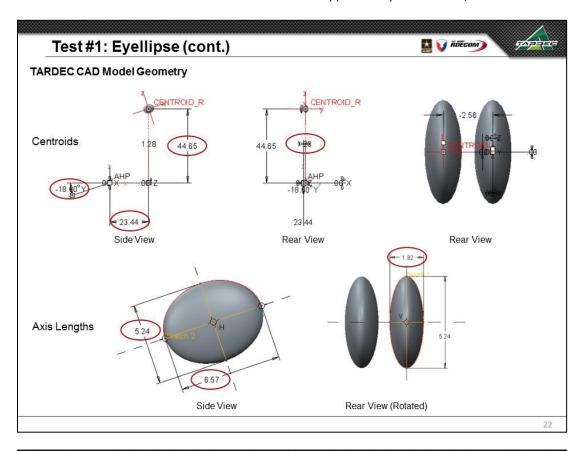
Rear View of Eyellipses (Y, Z) Axis Length (Y) Axis Length (Z)

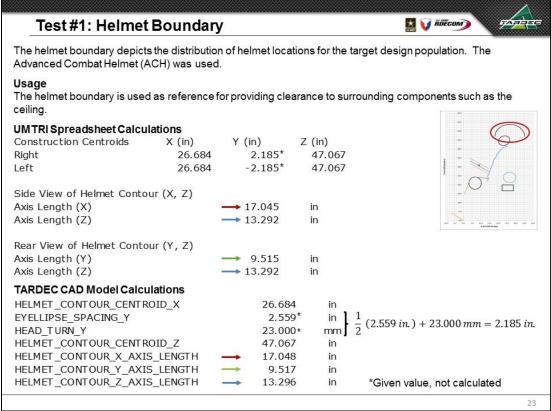
TARDEC CAD Model Calculations

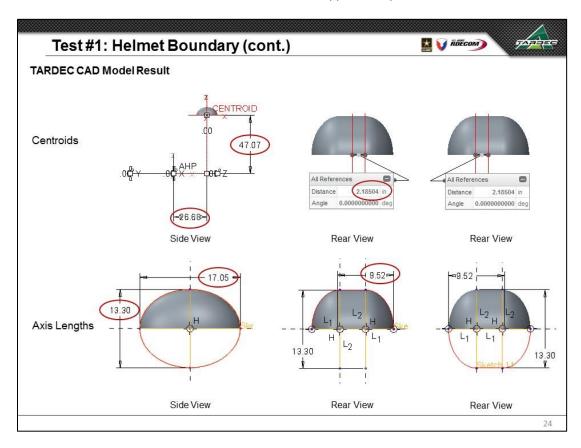
EYELLIPSE_CENTROID_X 23.440 (2.559 in.) = 1.280 in.EYELLIPSE_SPACING_Y 2.559* EYELLIPSE CENTROID Z 44 649 EYELLIPSE_ANGLE_REL_X 18.600* deg

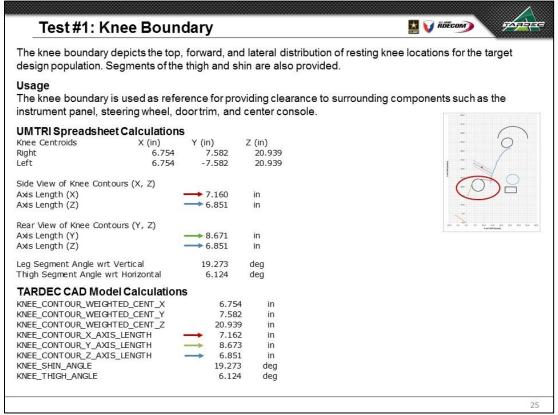
EYELLIPSE_X_AXIS_LENGTH 6.573 in EYELLIPSE_Y_AXIS_LENGTH 1.918 in EYELLIPSE_Z_AXIS_LENGTH 5.240 in

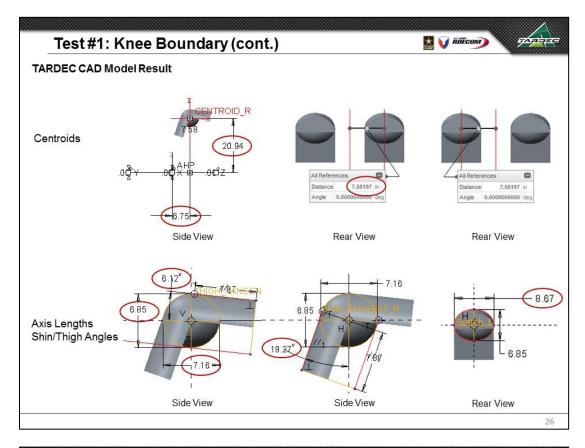
*Given value, not calculated

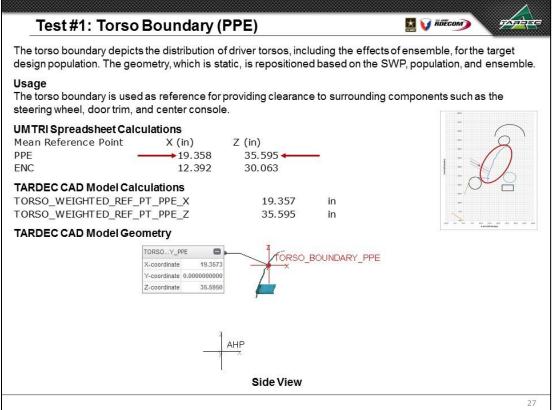


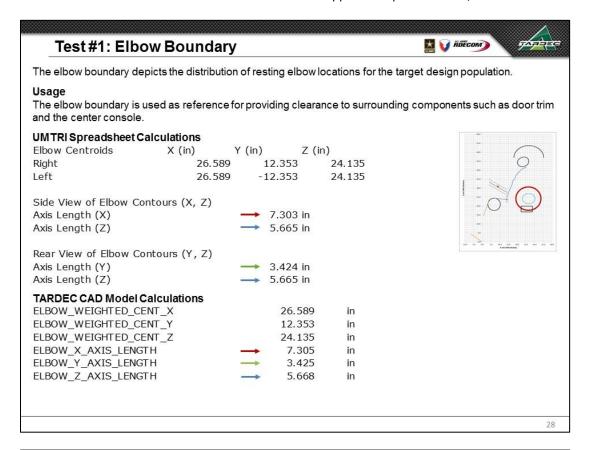


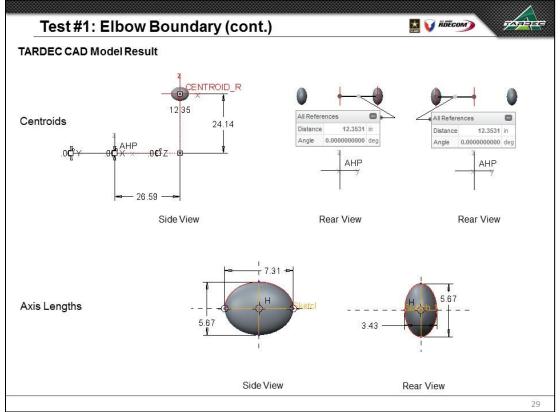


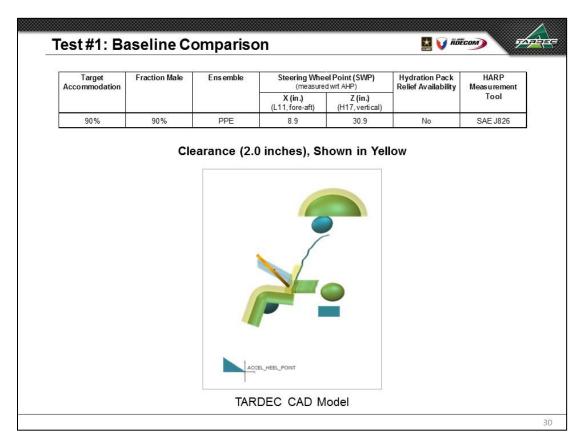


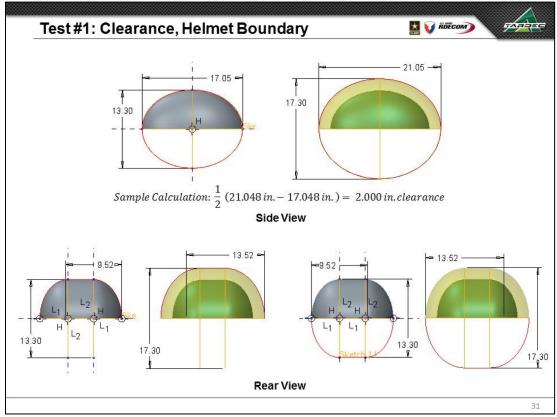


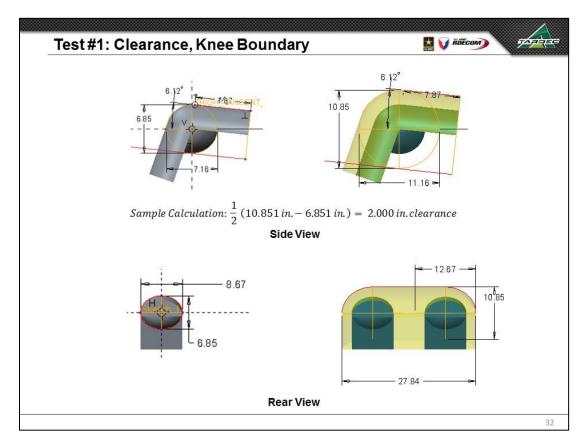


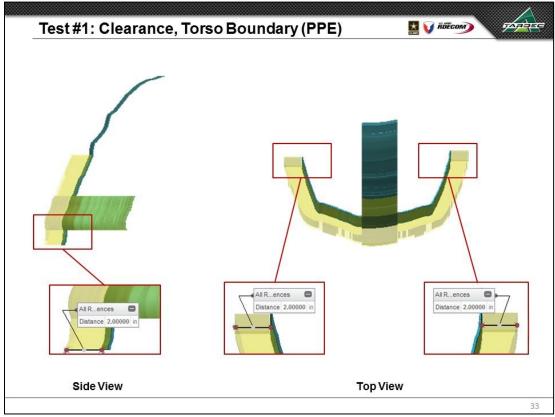


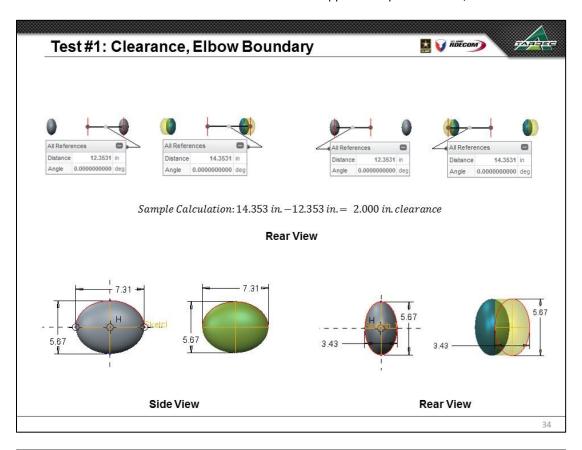


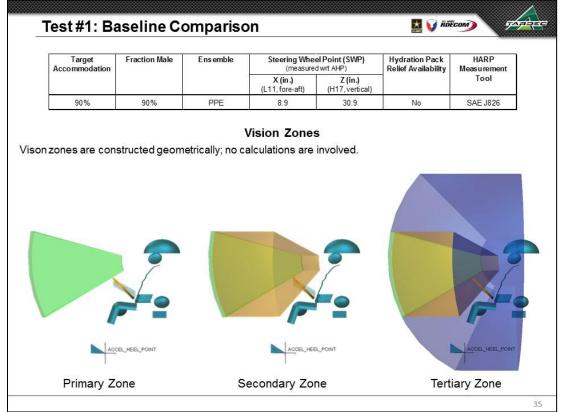


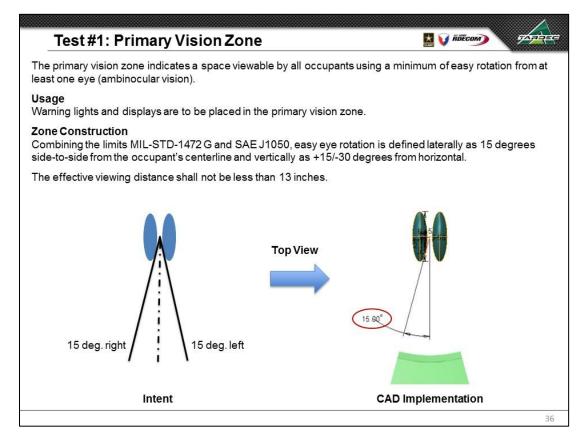


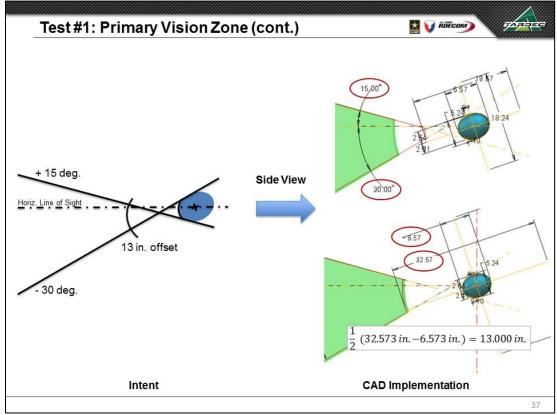


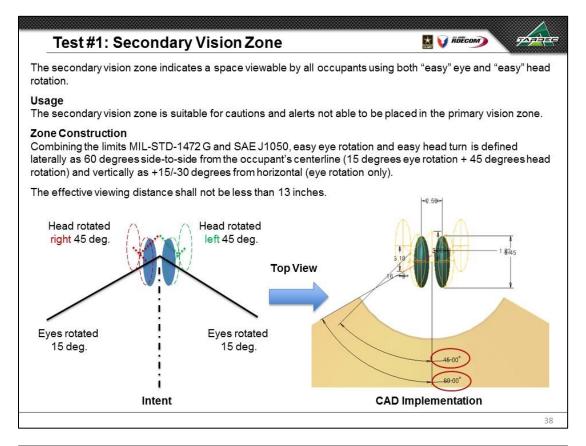


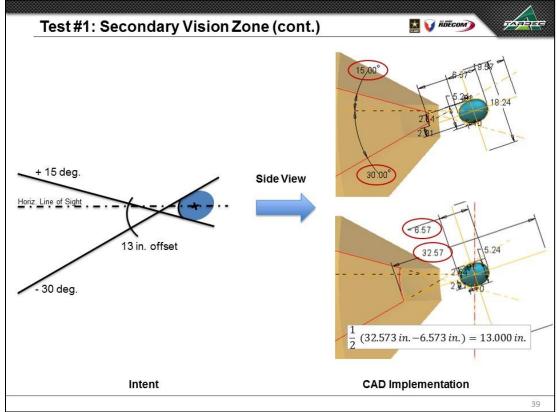


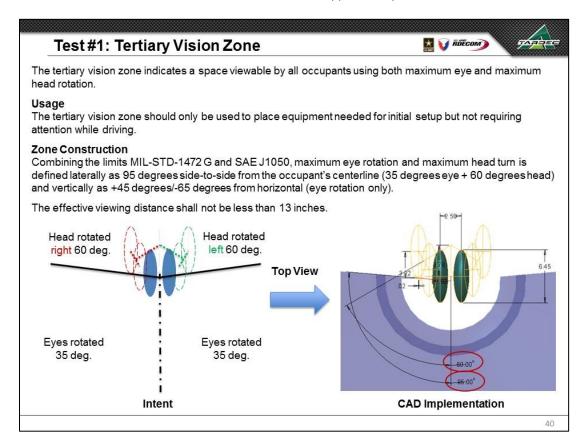


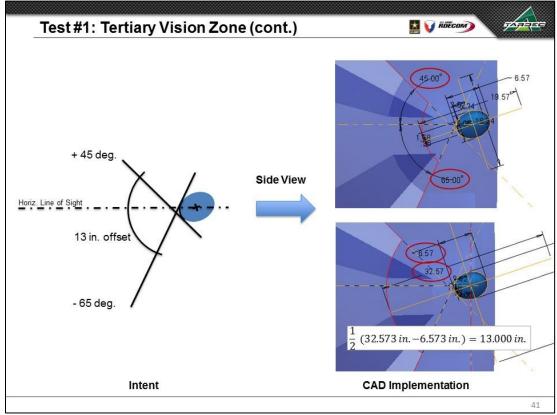


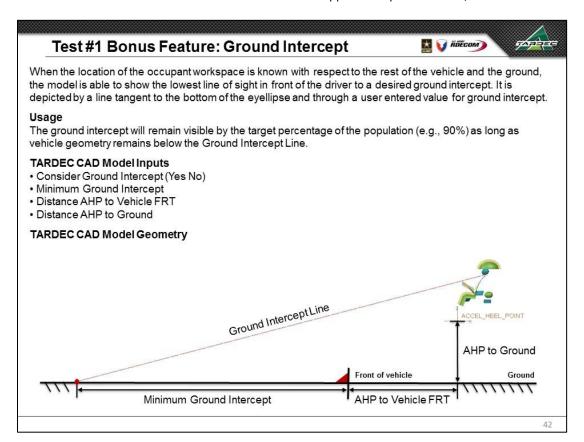












Test #1: Baseline Comparison K W ROECOM Fraction Male Ens emble Steering Wheel Point (SWP) Hydration Pack HARP Target Accommodation Relief Availability (measured wrt AHP) Measurement Z (in.) (H17, vertical Tool X (in .) (L11, fore-aft PPE 90% 90% 89 30.9 No SAE J826 **Boundary Manikin Posture and Position**

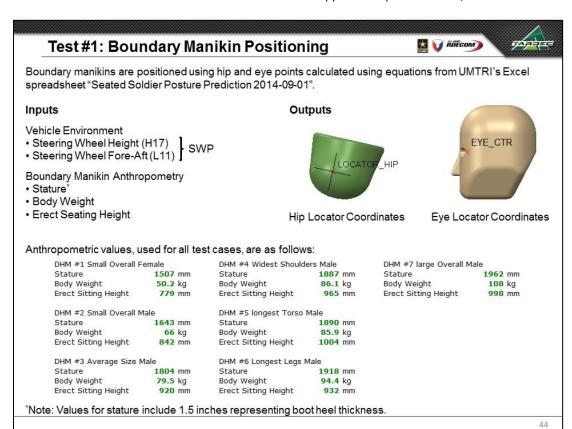


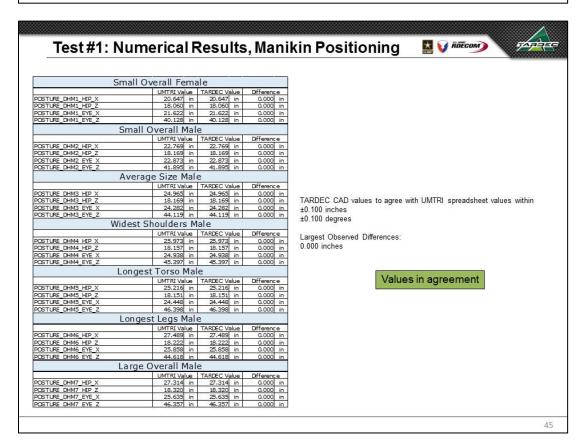
TARDEC CAD Model

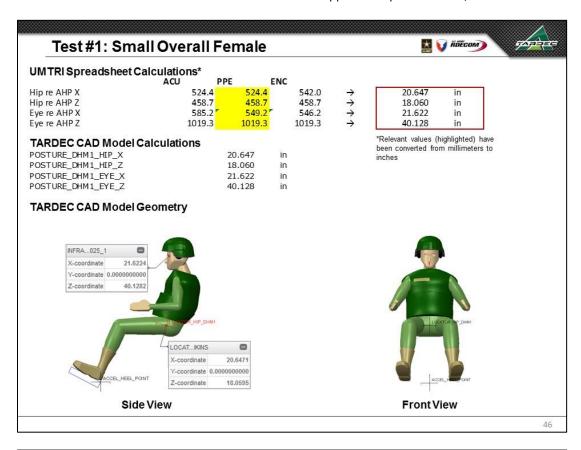
The 2015 Boundary Manikins are nominally positioned as follows:

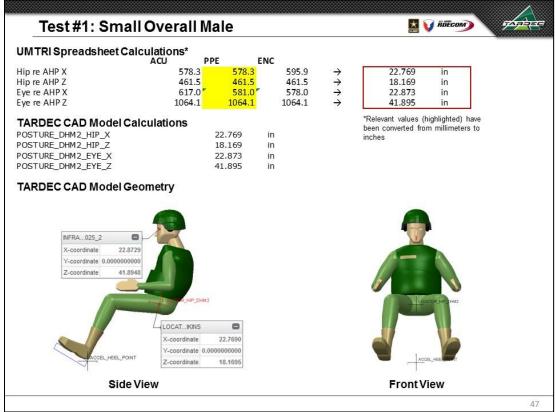
- Hip and eye point locations, calculated using the same data underlying the creation of the accommodation boundaries, control manikin position
- Torso angles are calculated to allow manikins to simultaneously hold hip and eye points, using the following assumptions:
 - · the torso is in a functional posture for driving
 - the head is held level
 - angle differences between the head and torso are evenly split between the top and bottom of the neck
- Leg angles are calculated such that the heels are on the AHP (in side view) and knees are splayed to the mean knee locations (by gender)
- Arm angles are calculated such that lower arms are parallel to ground, upper arms are perpendicular to lower arms, and elbows are splayed to the mean elbow locations (by gender)

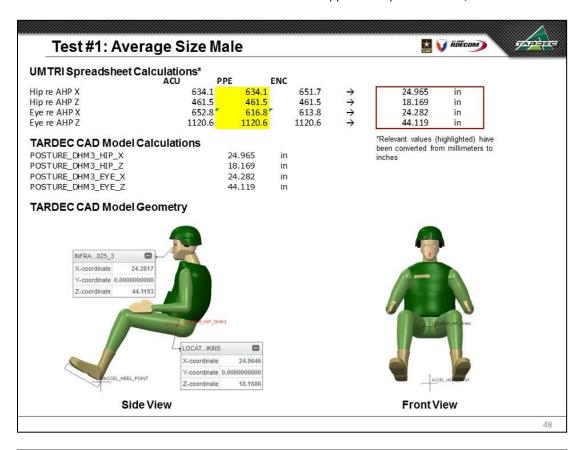
43

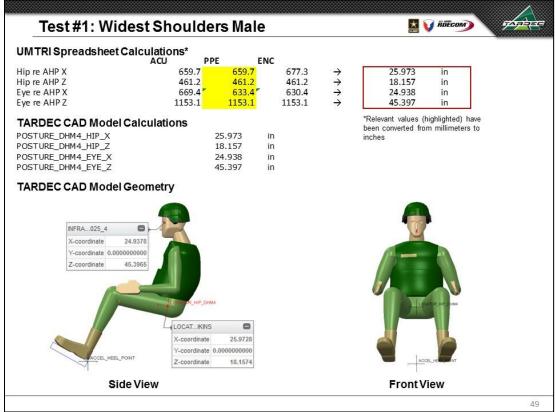


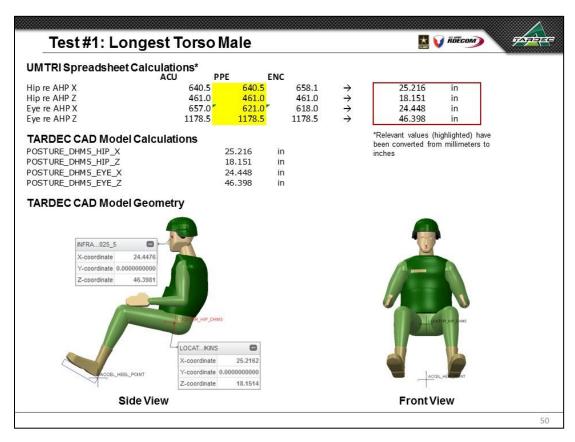


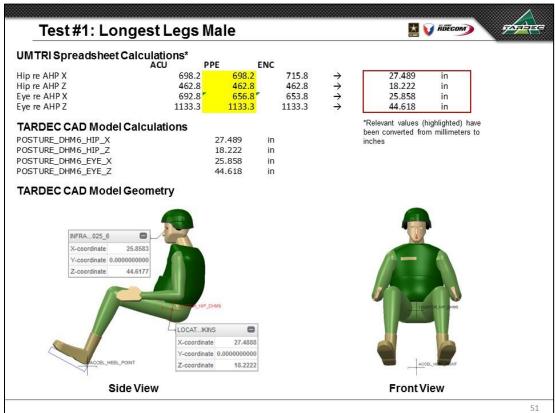


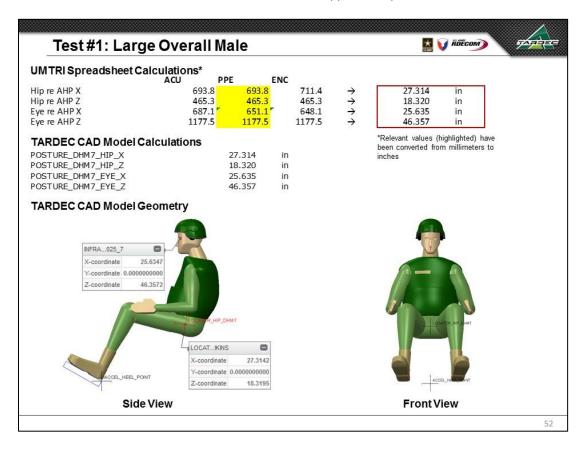




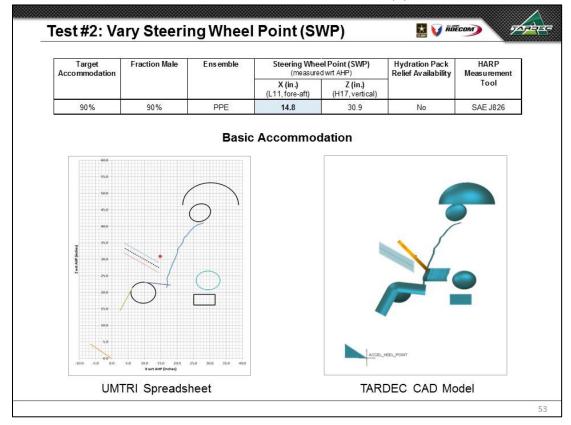


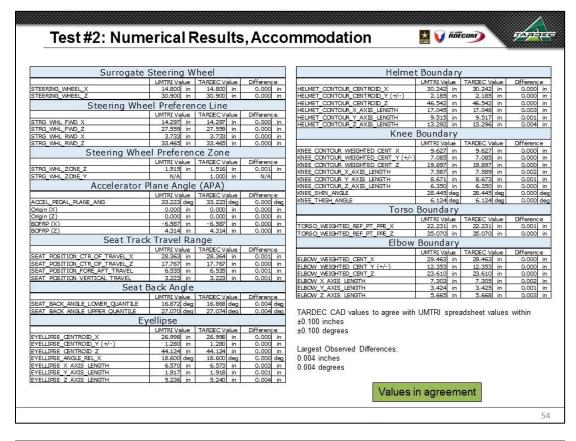


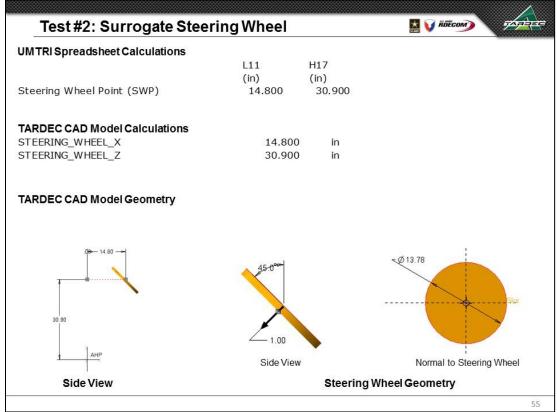


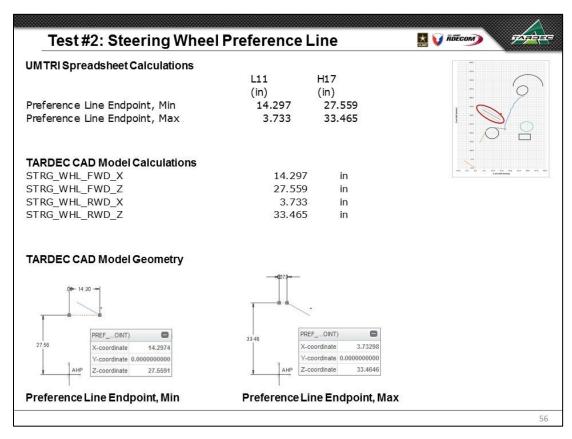


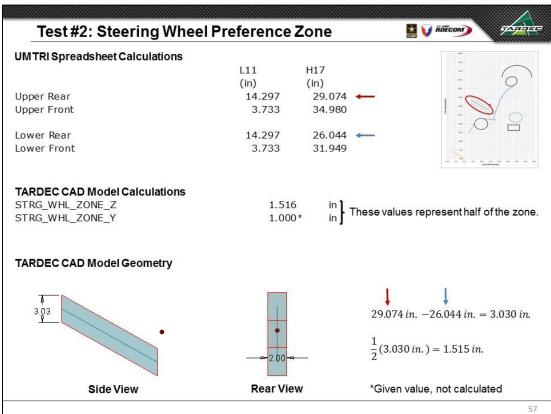
10.7.2 TEST #2 – VARY STEERING WHEEL POINT IN FORE-AFT (X) DIRECTION

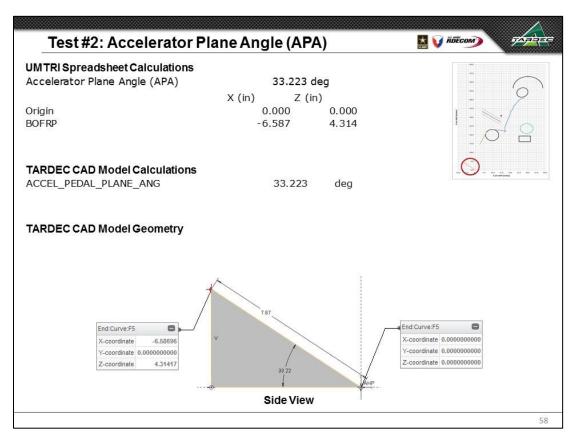


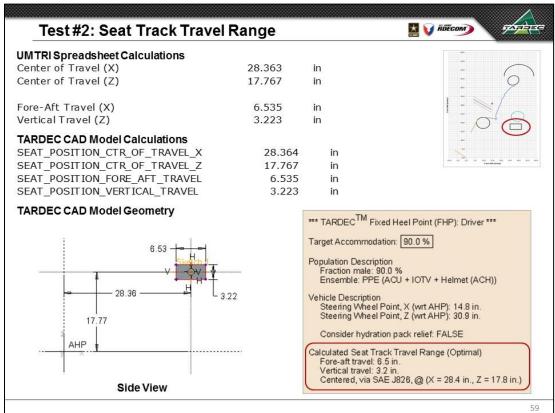


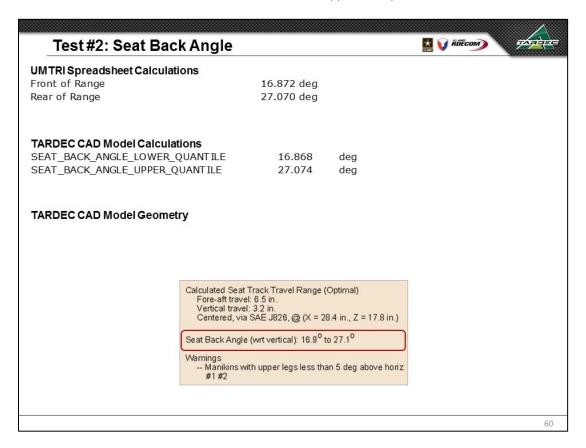


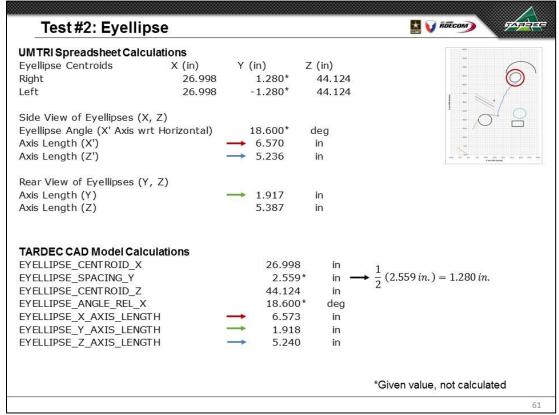


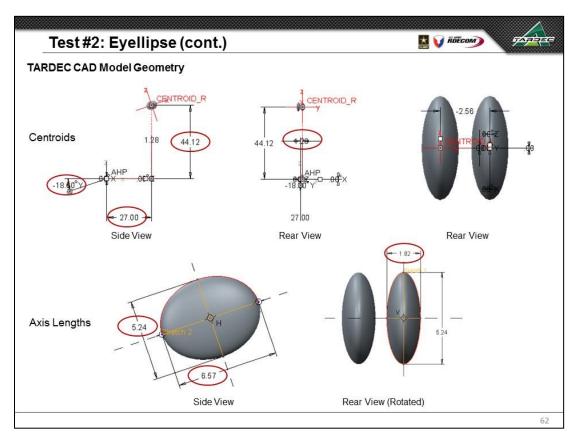


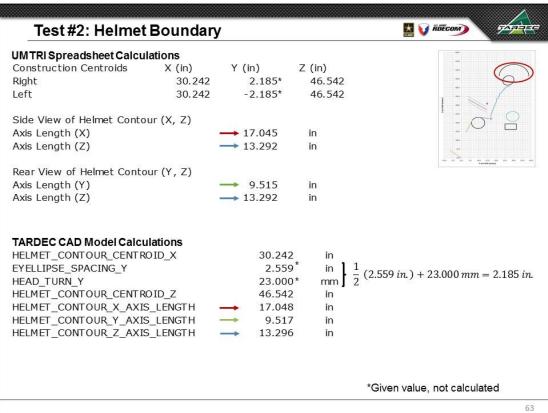


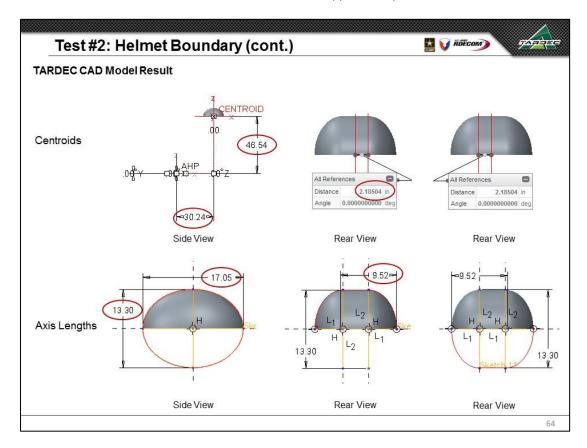


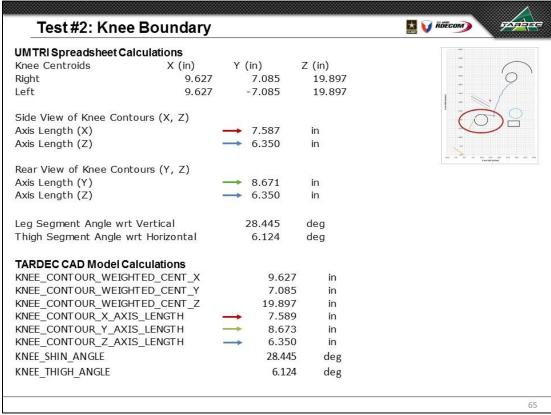


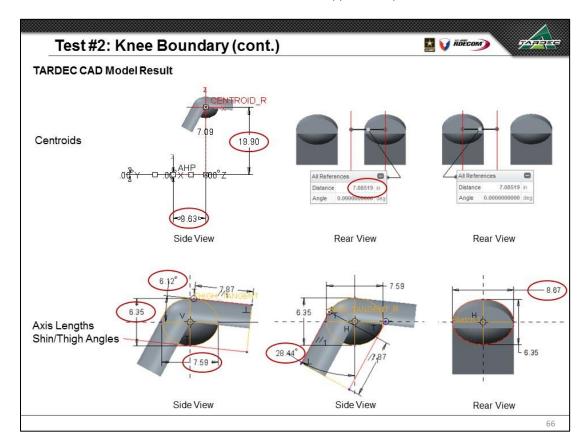


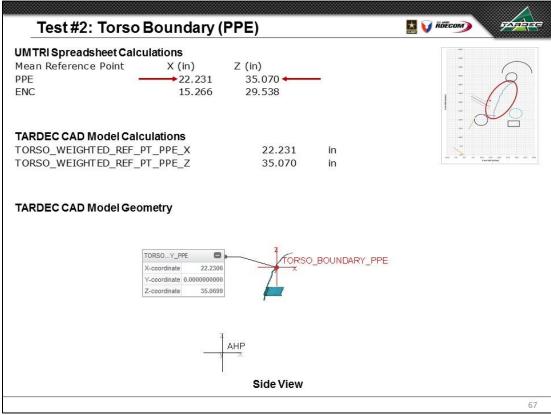


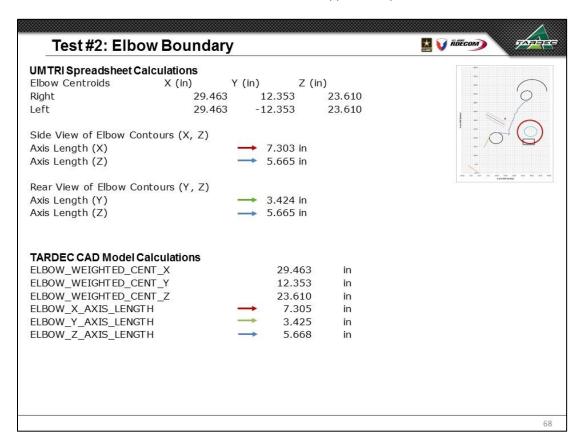


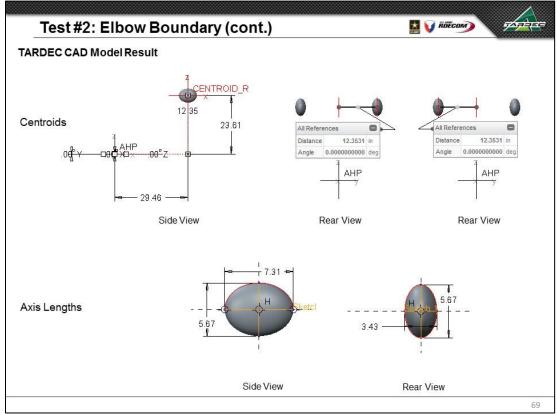


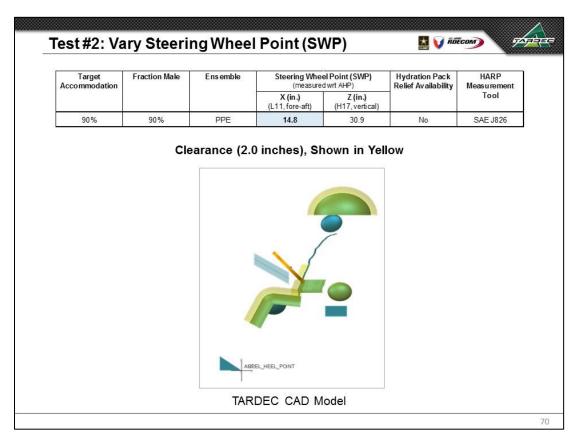


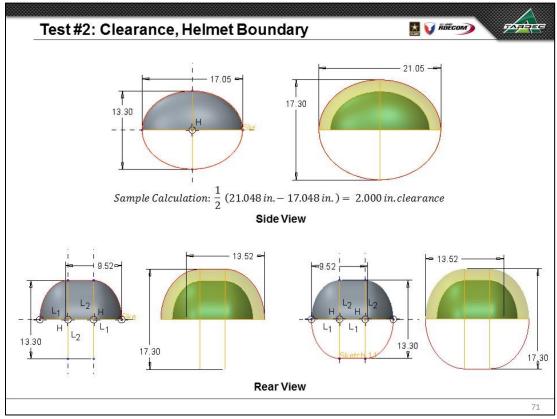


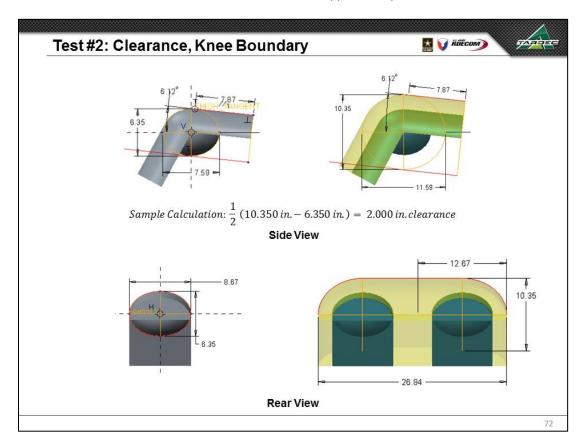


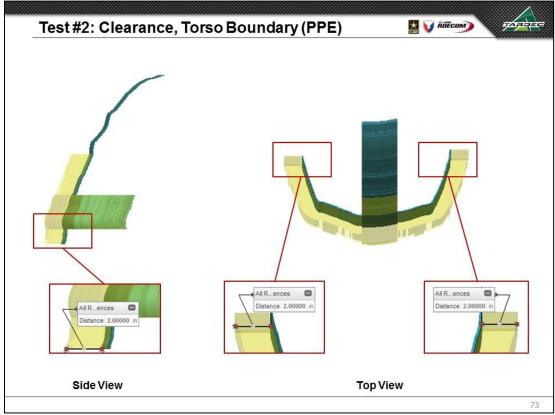


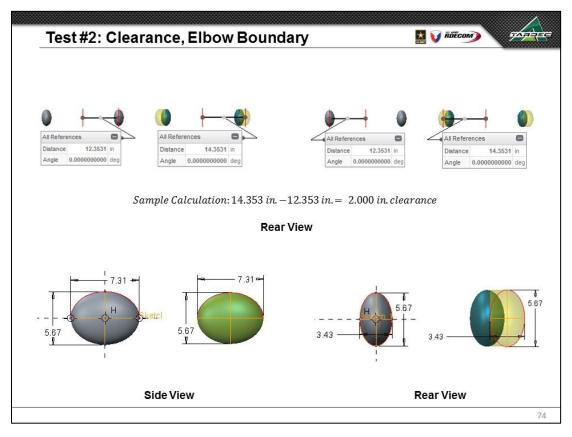


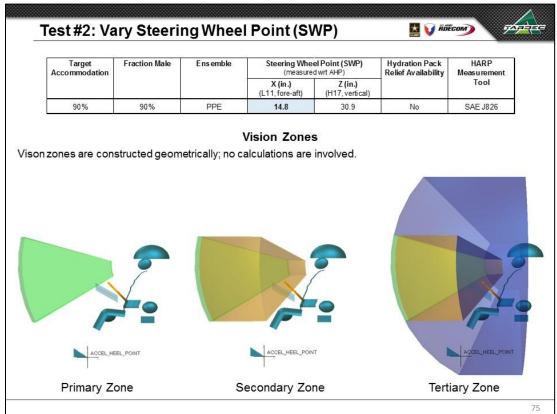


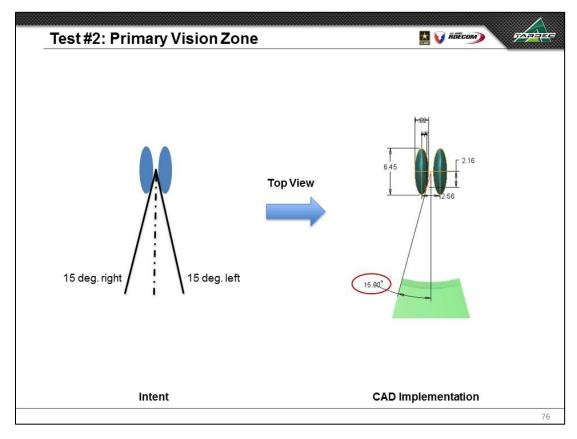


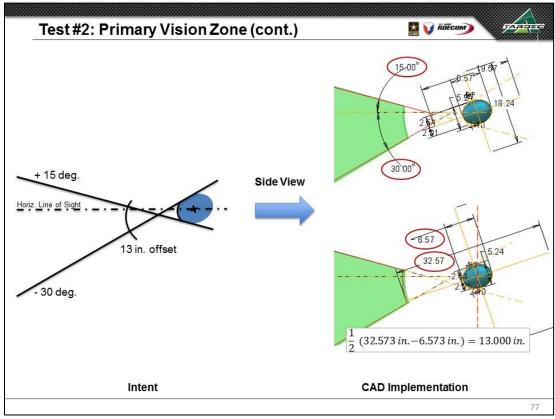


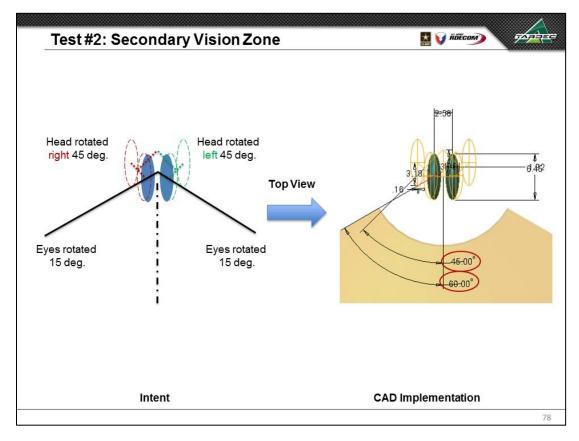


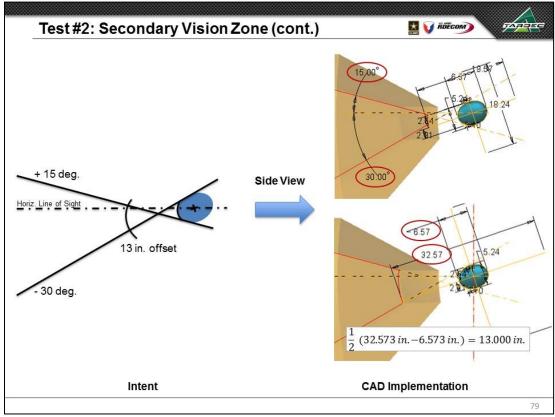


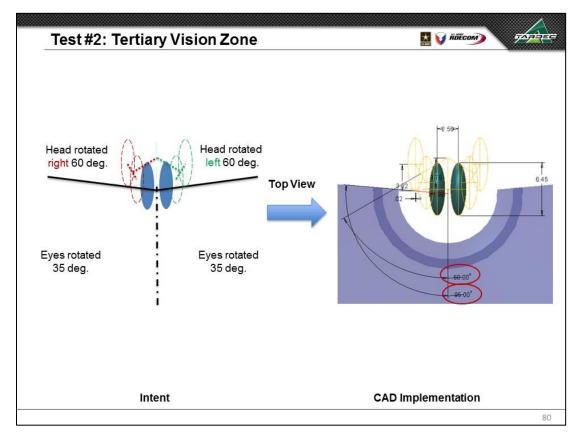


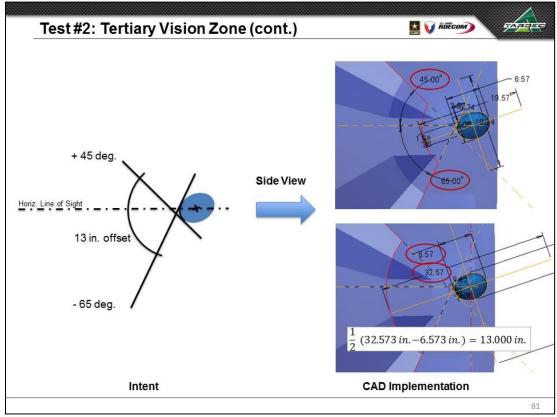


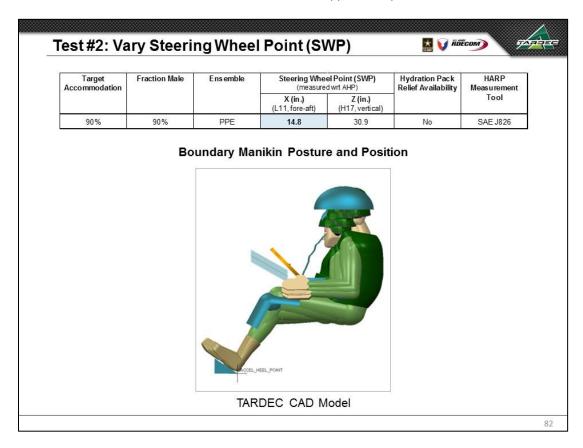


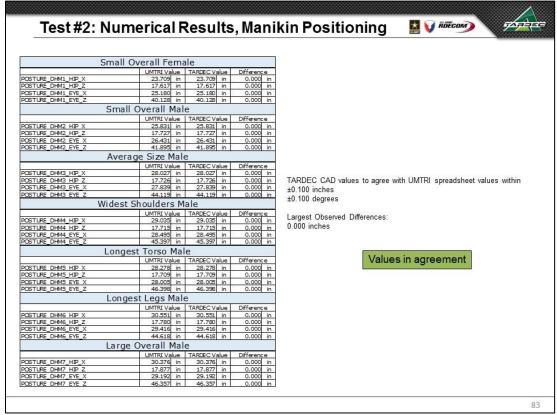


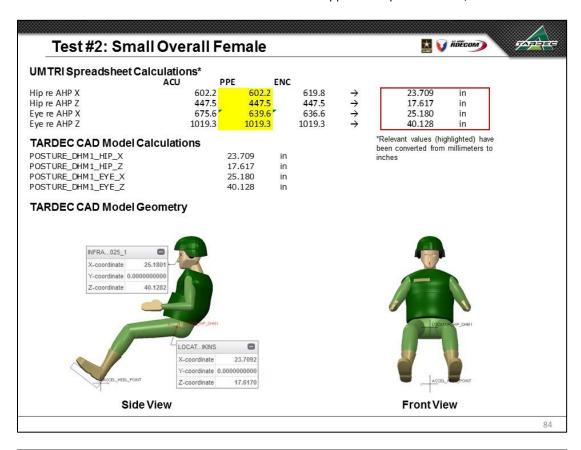


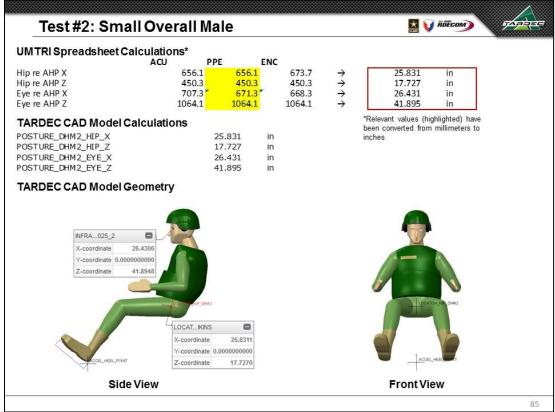


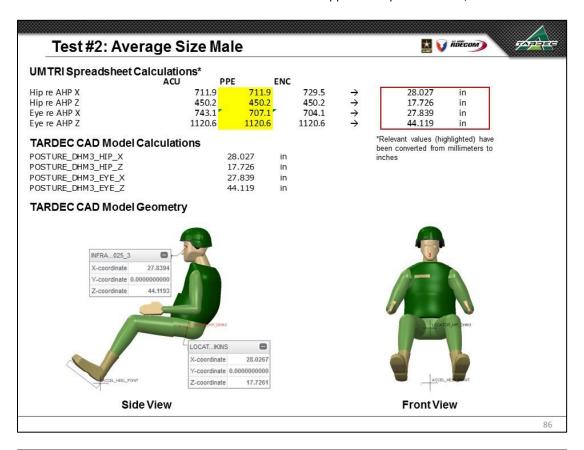


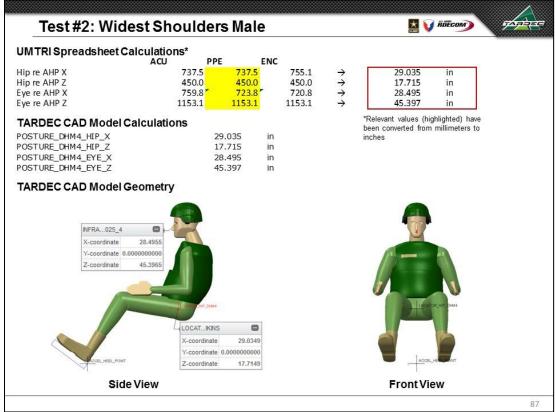


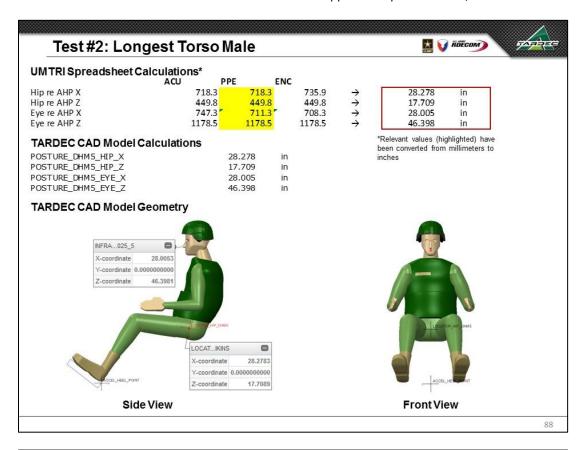


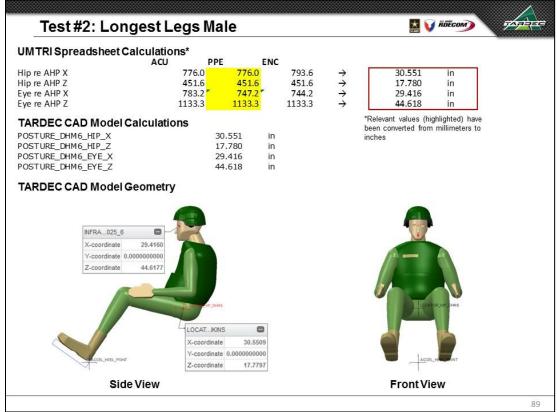


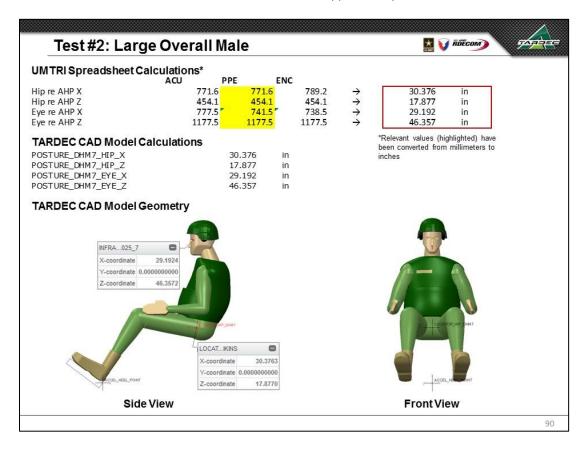




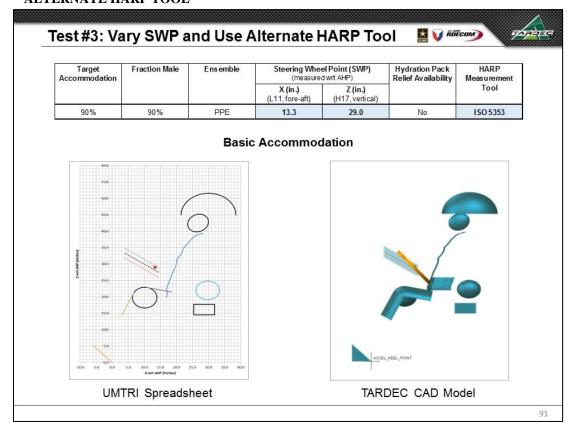


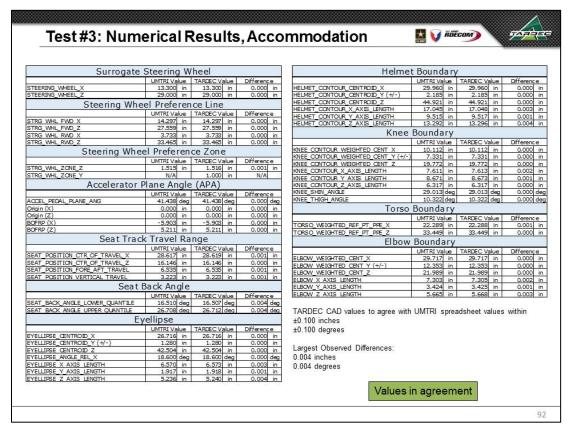


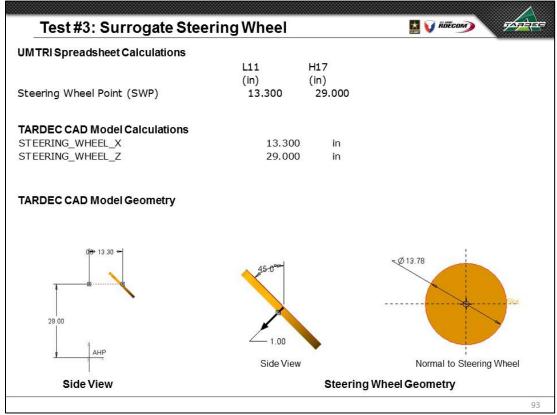


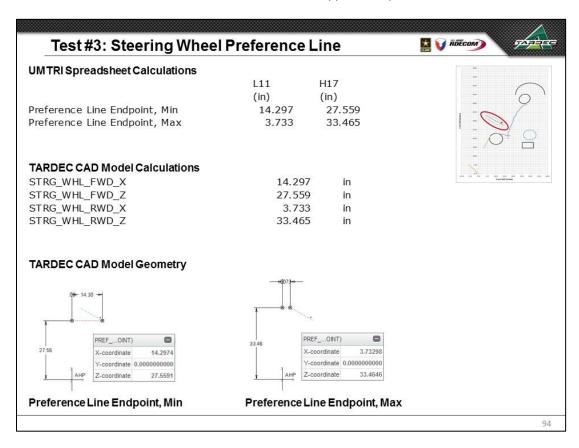


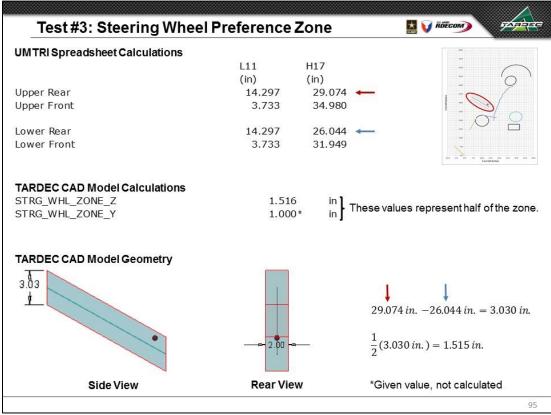
10.7.3 TEST #3 – VARY SWP IN FORE-AFT (X) AND VERTICAL (Z) POSITION AND USE ALTERNATE HARP TOOL

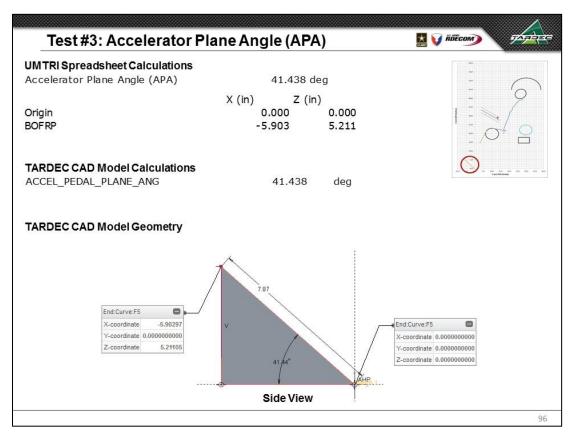


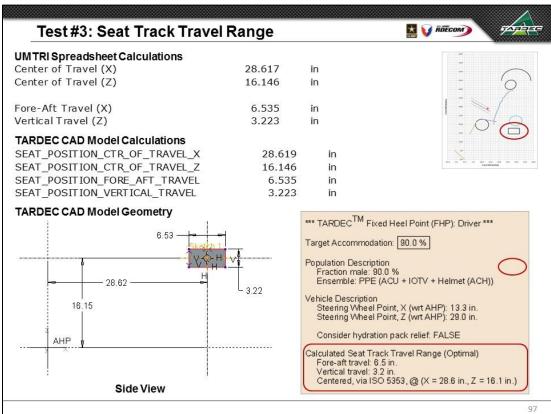


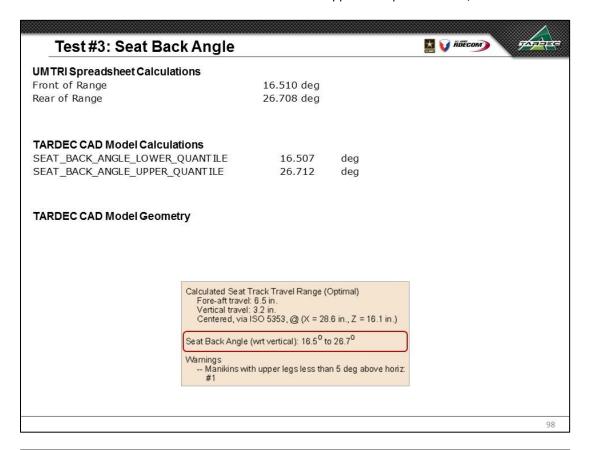


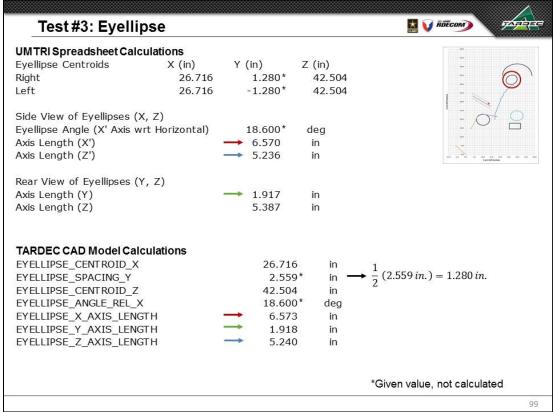


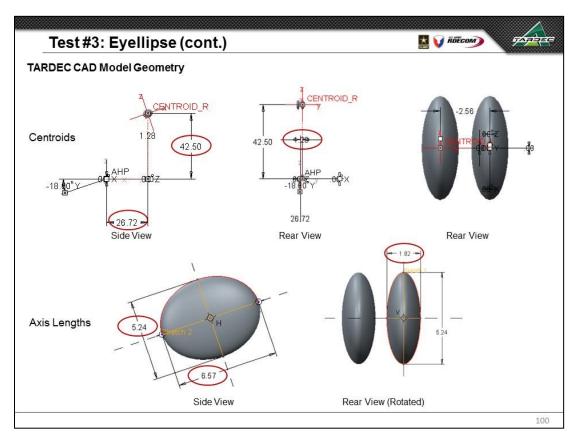


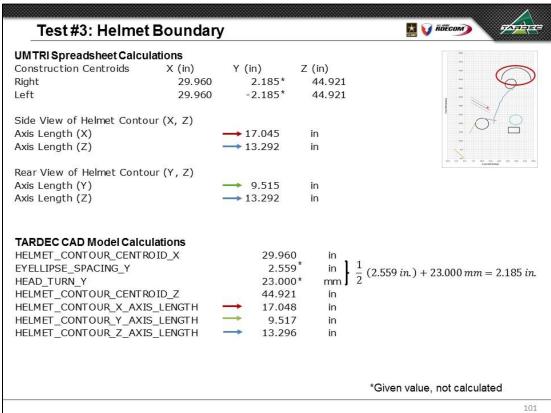


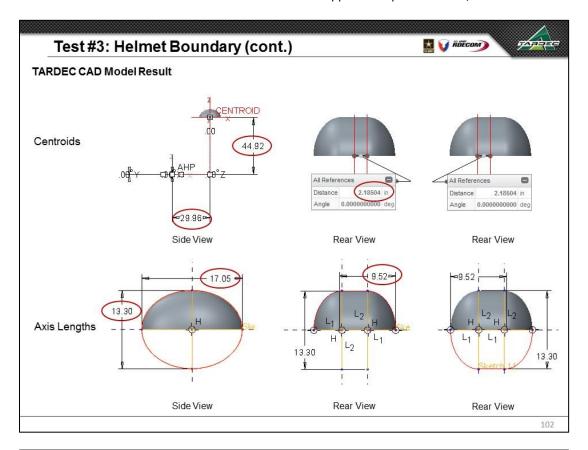


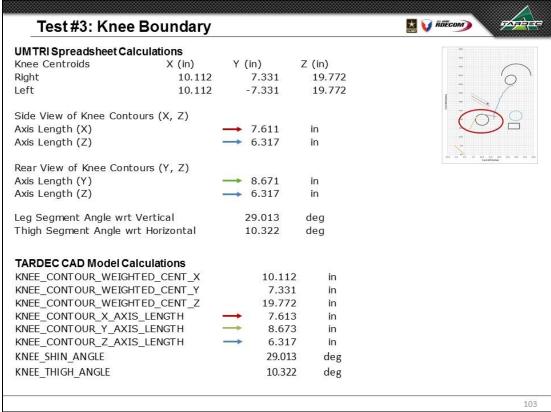


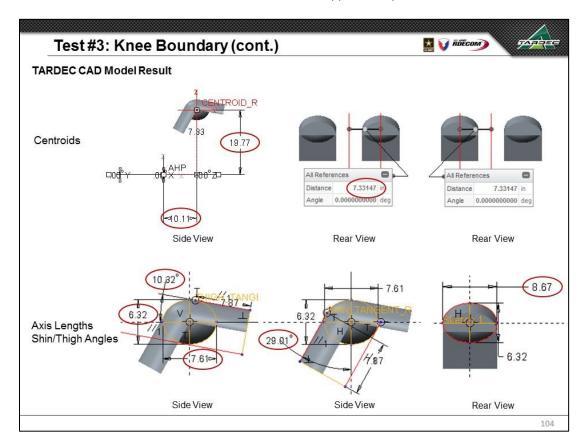


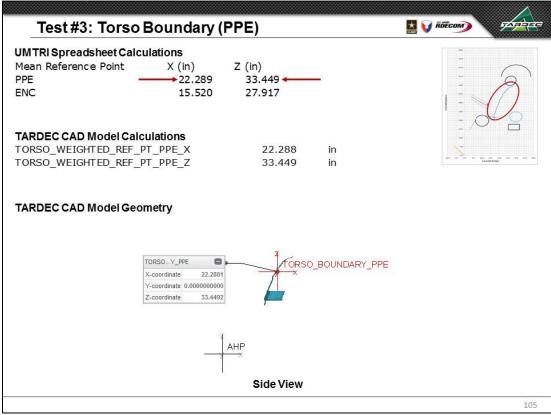


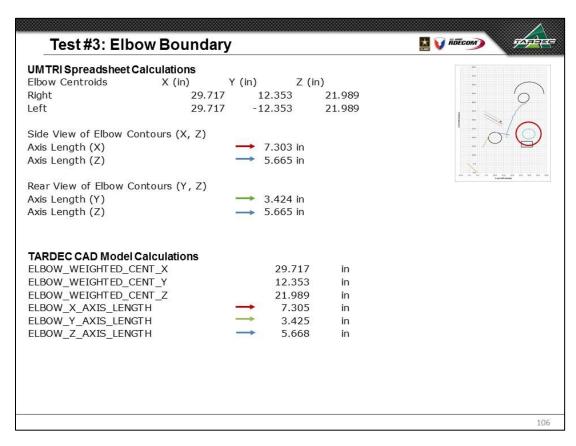


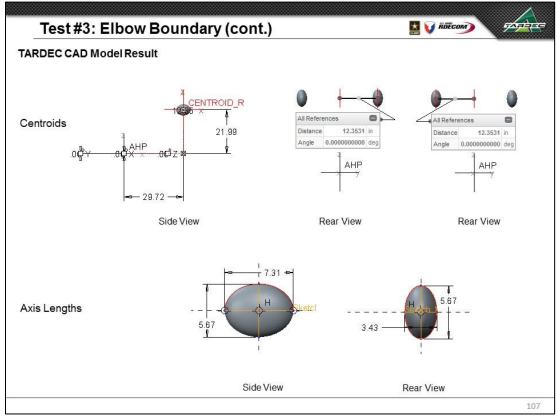


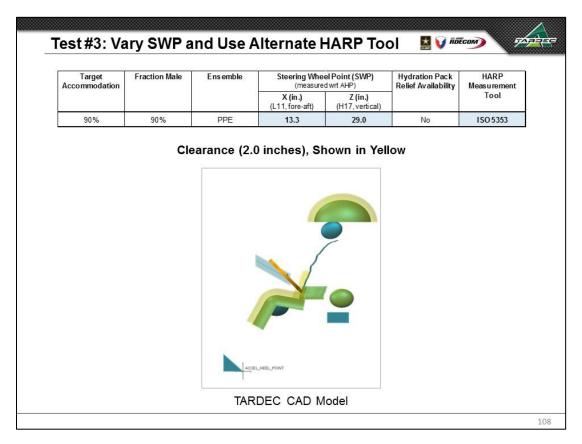


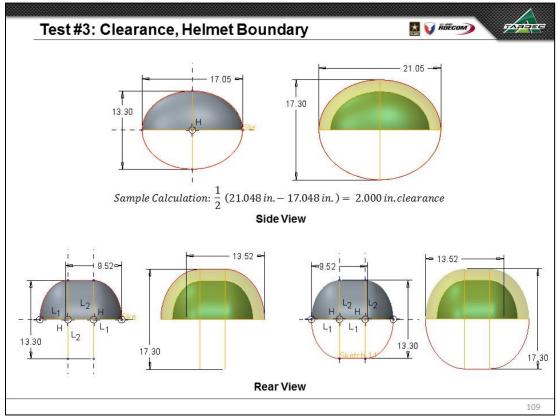


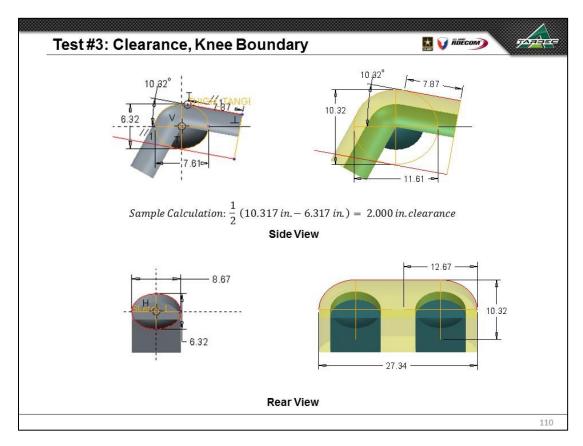


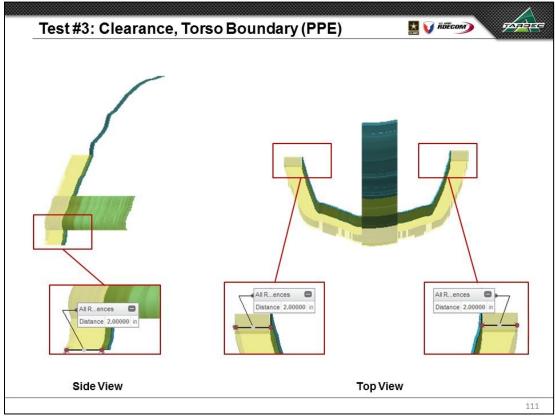


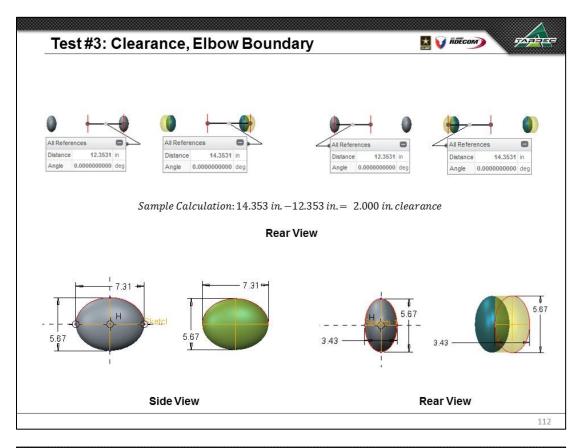


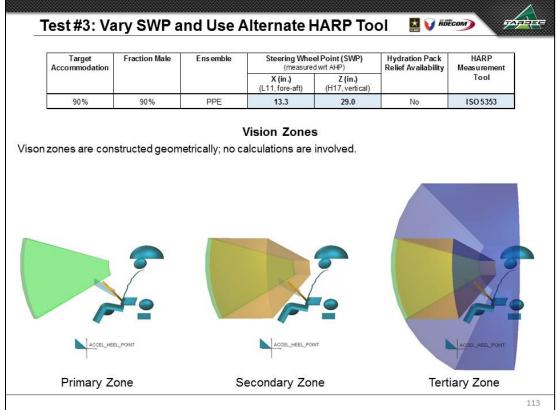


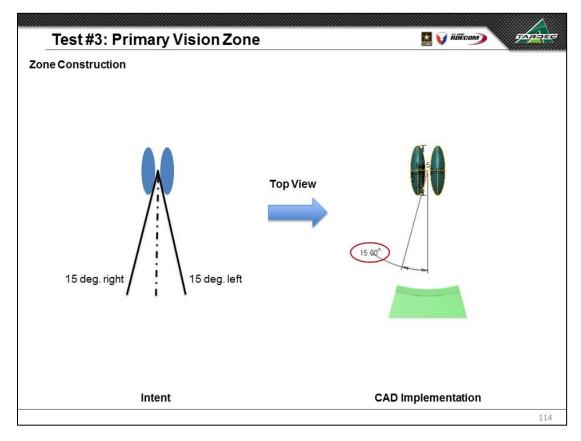


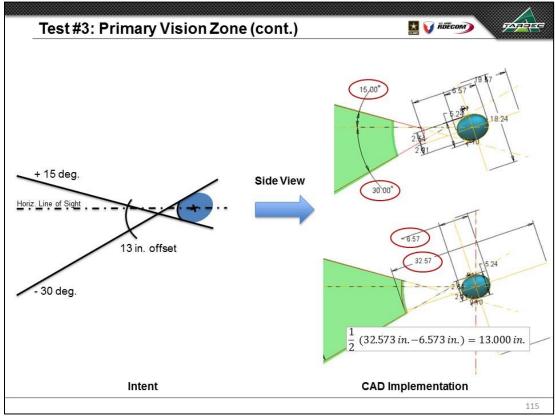


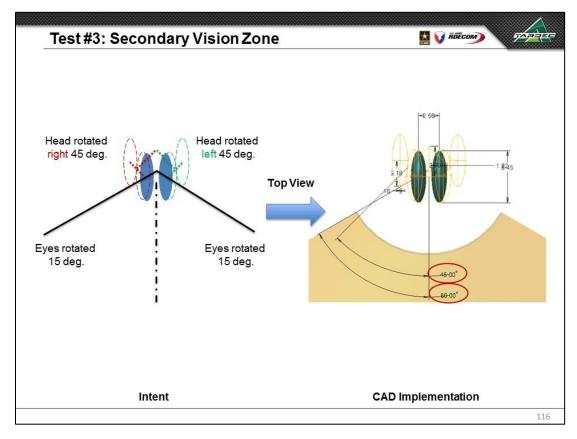


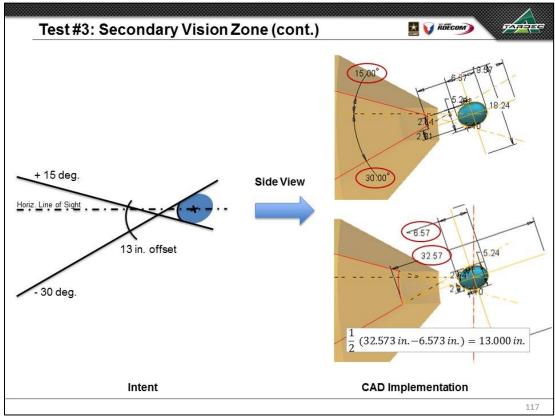


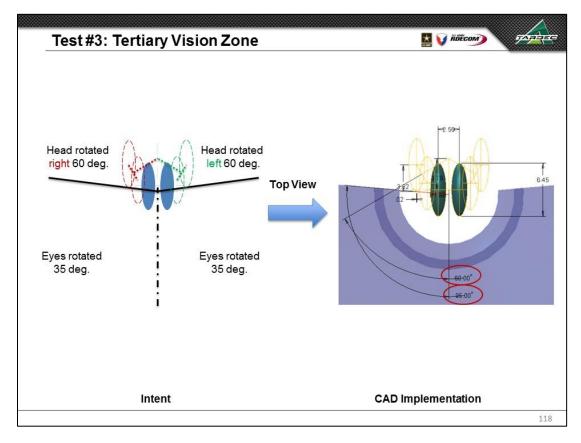


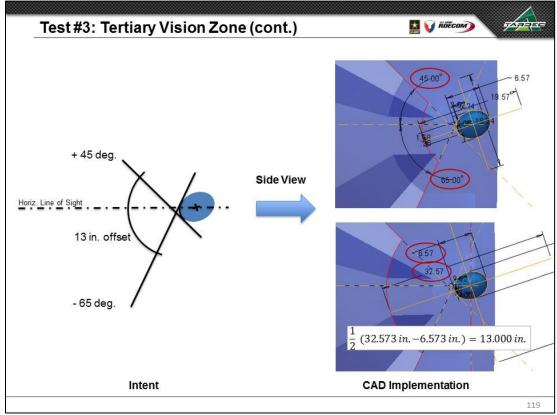


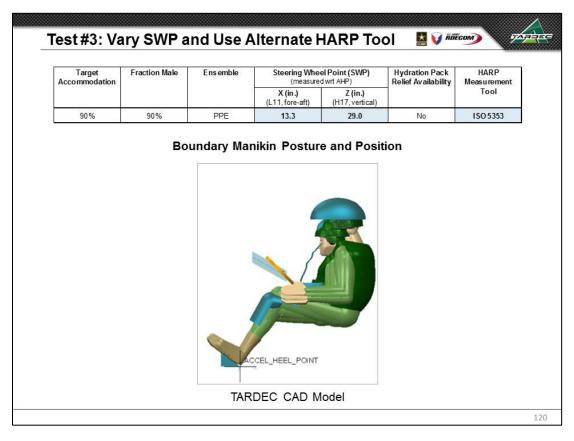


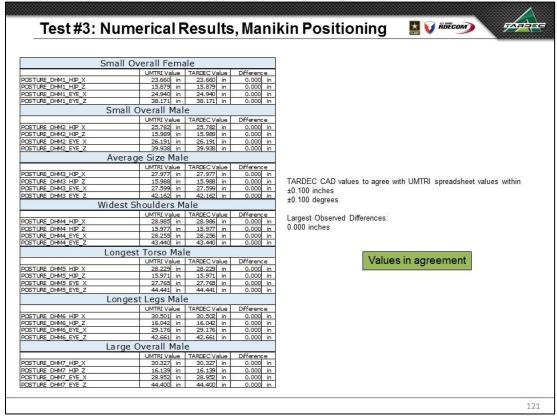


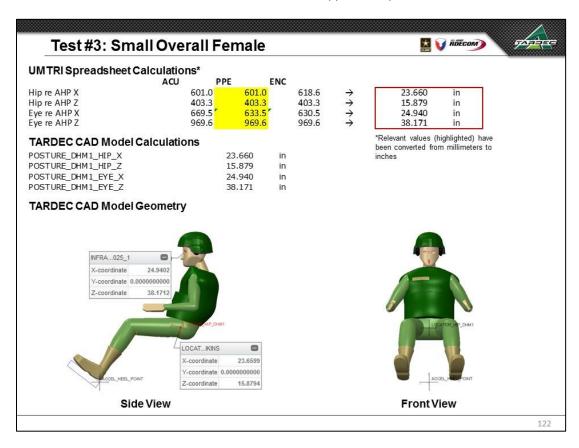


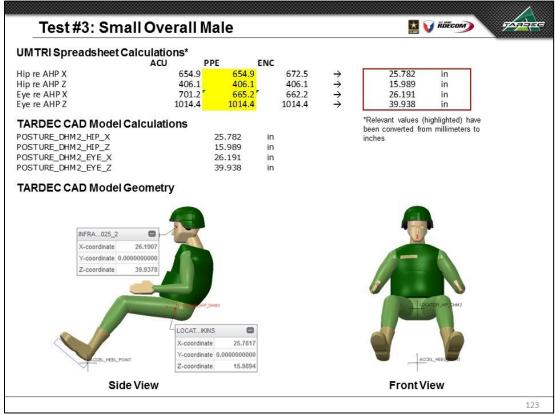


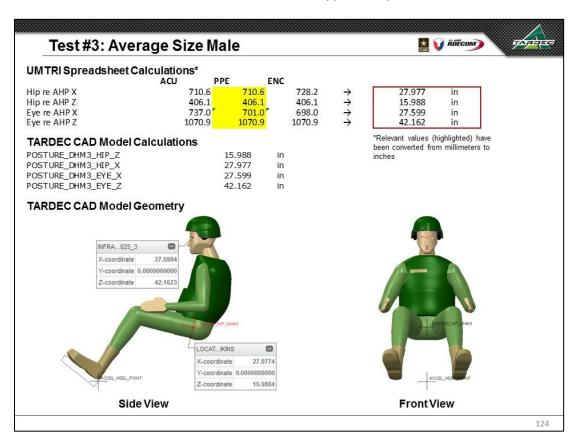


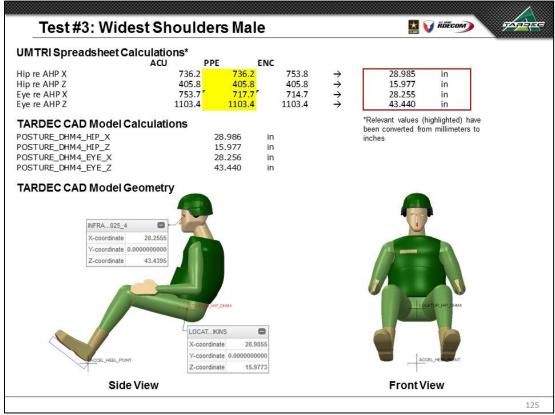


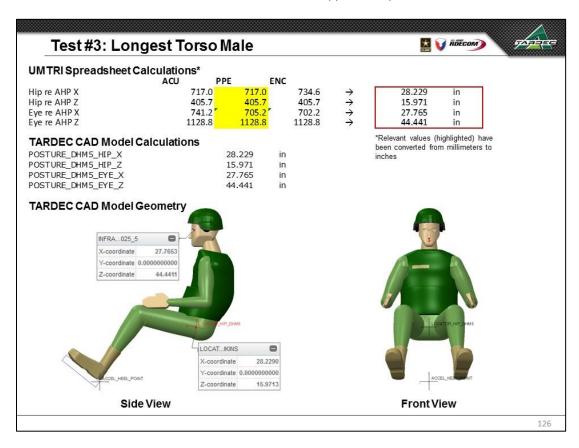


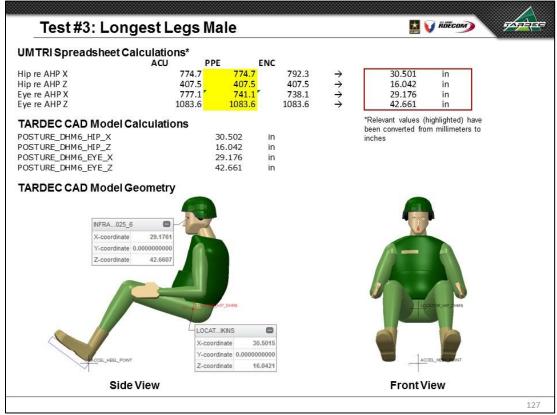


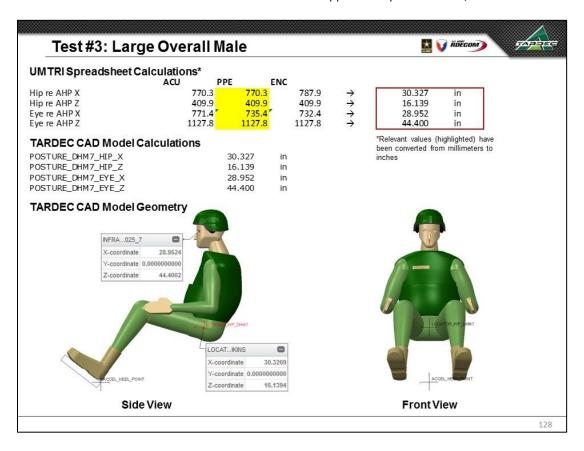




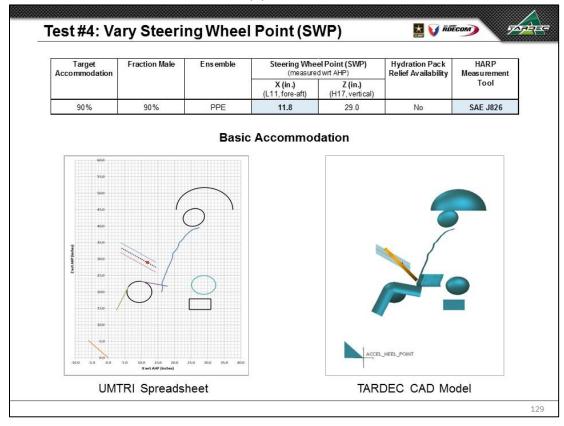


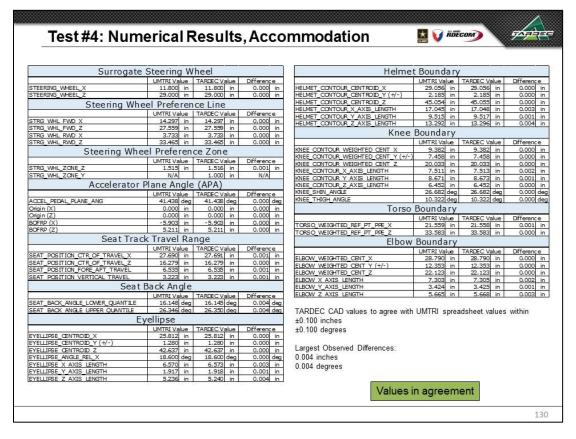


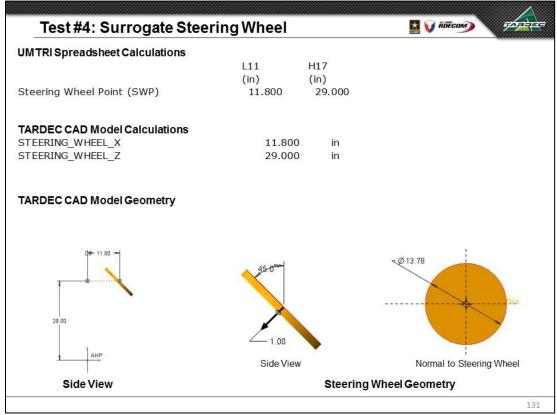


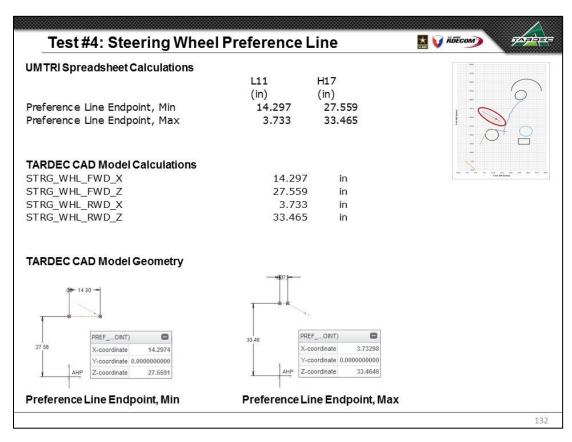


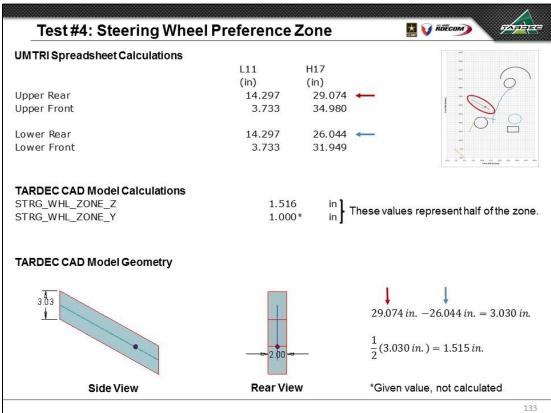
10.7.4 TEST #4 – VARY SWP IN FORE-AFT (X) DIRECTION

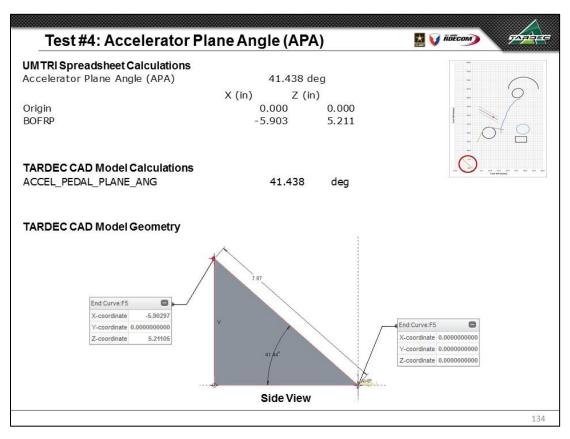


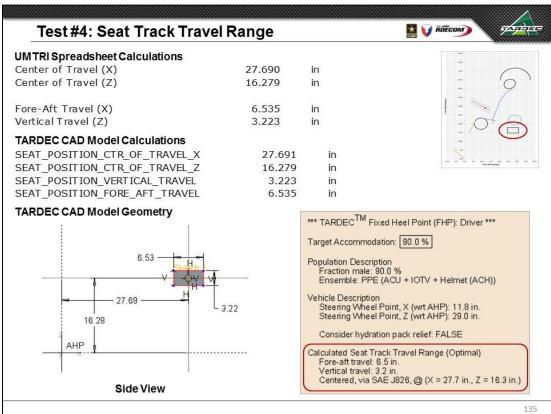


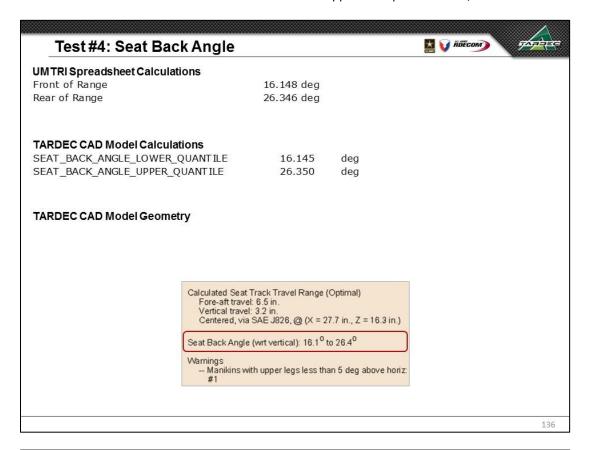


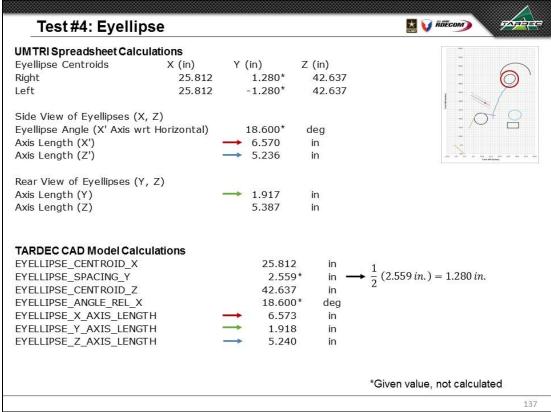


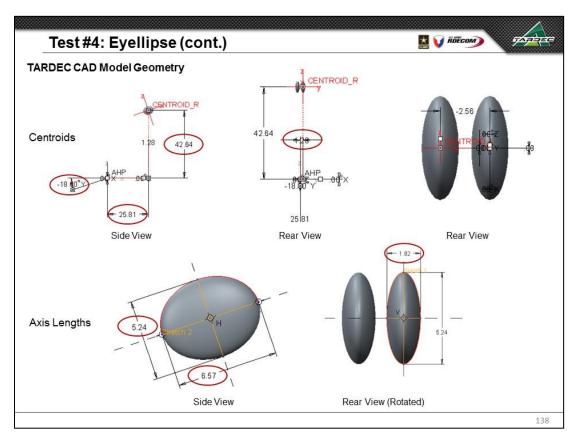


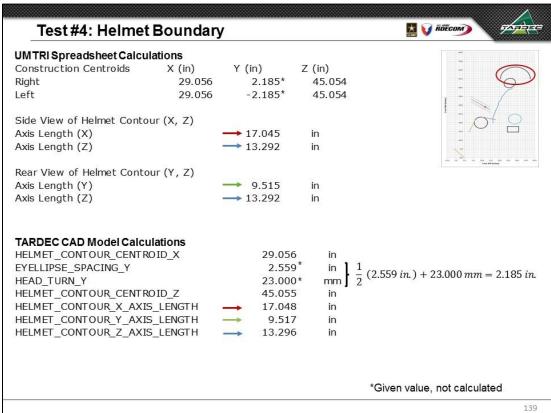


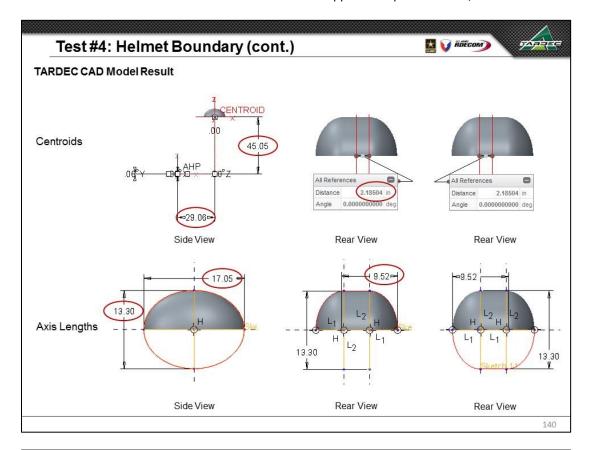


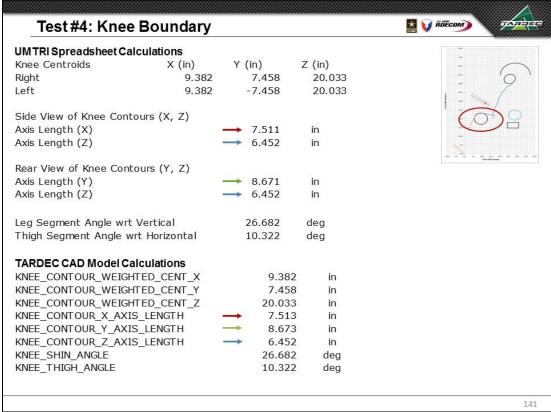


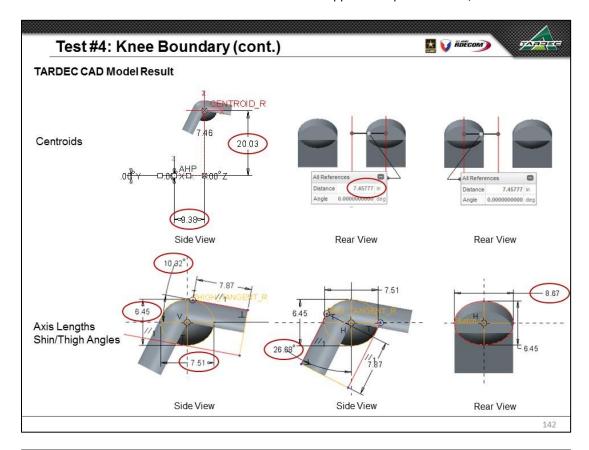


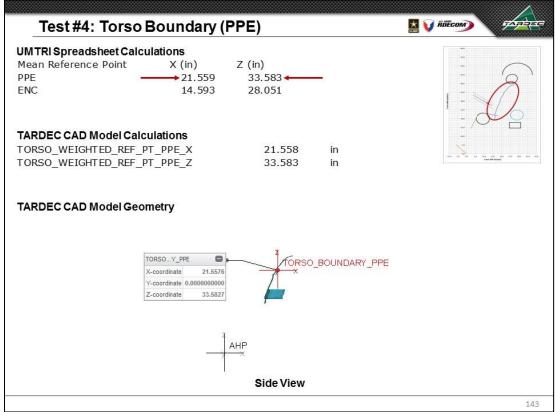


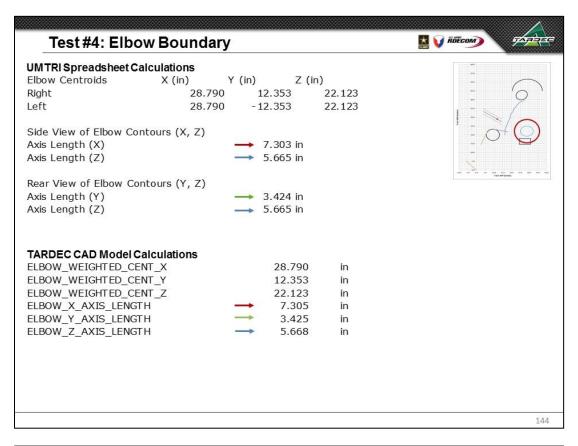


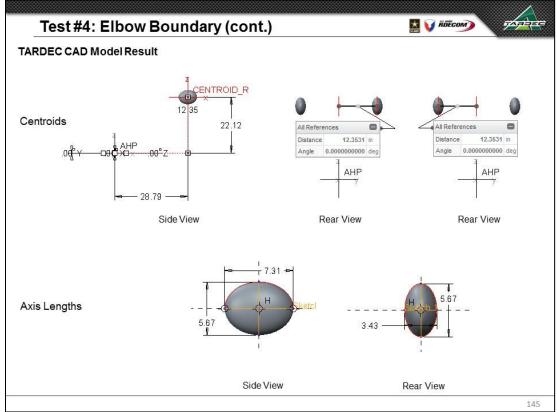


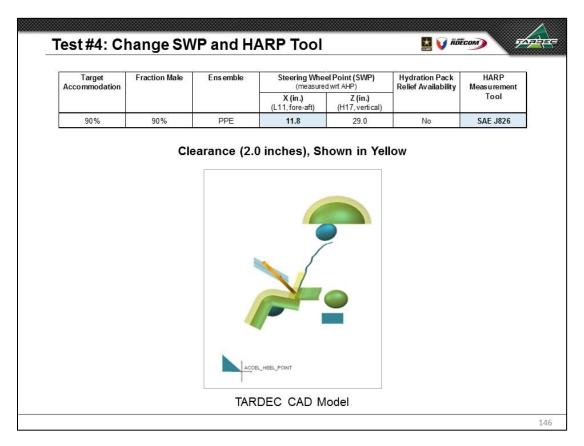


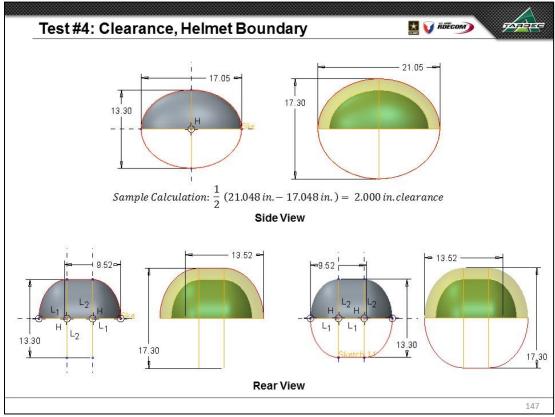


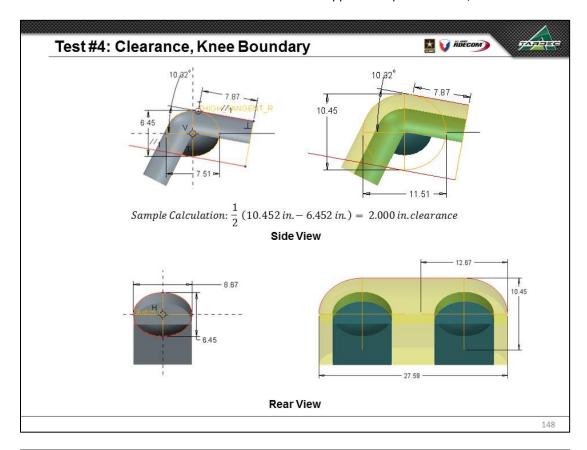


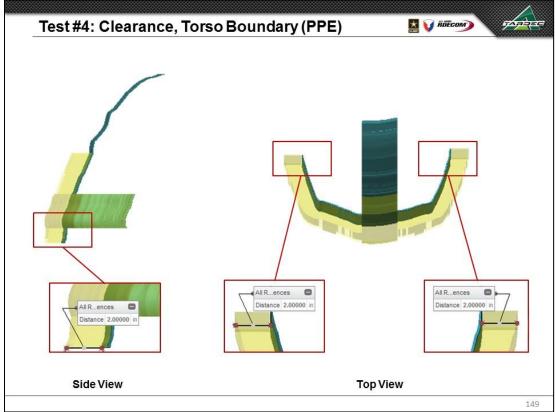


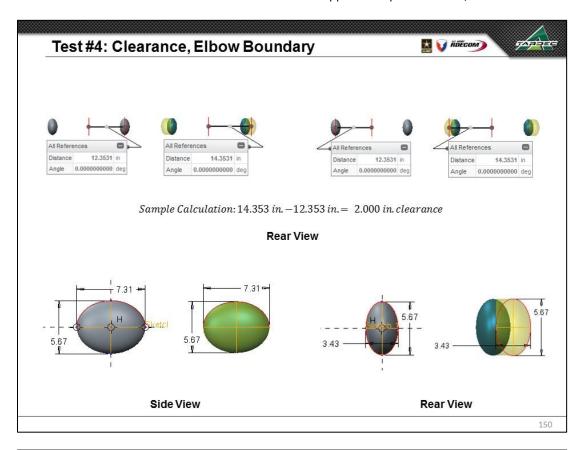


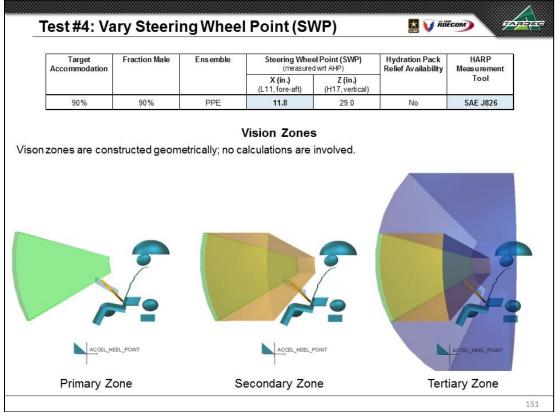


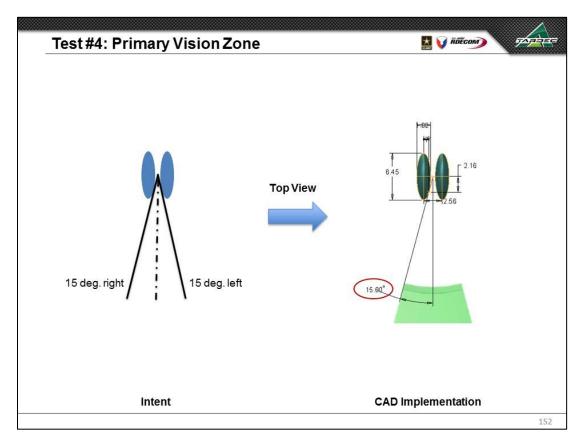


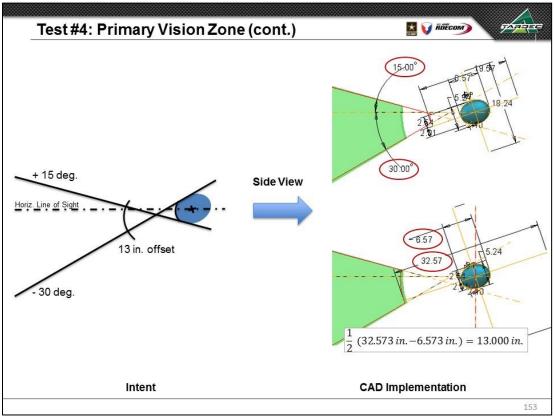


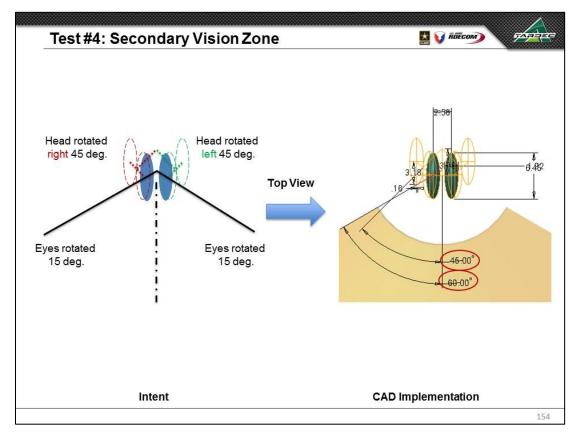


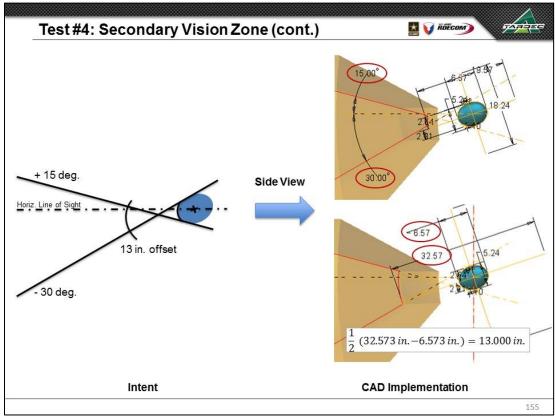


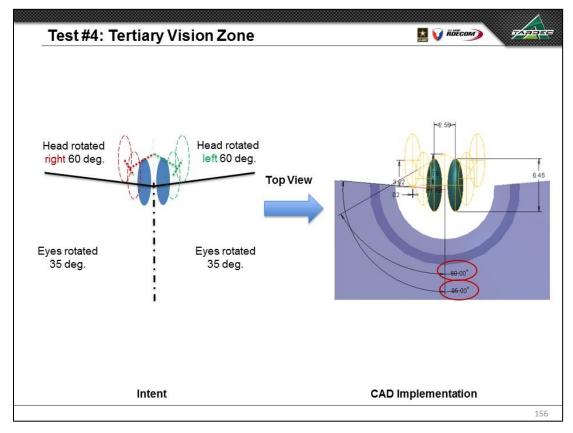


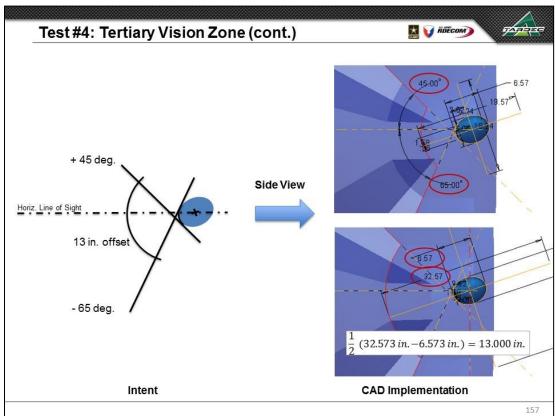


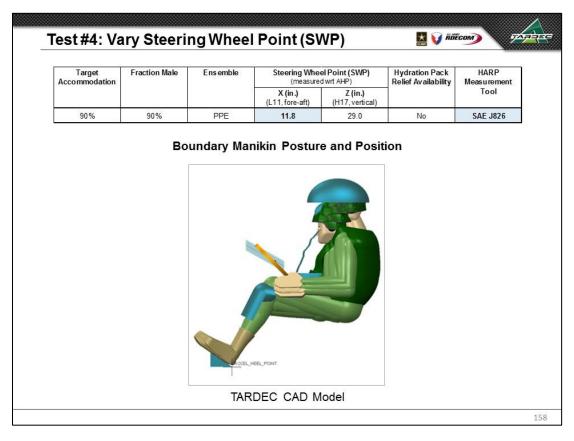


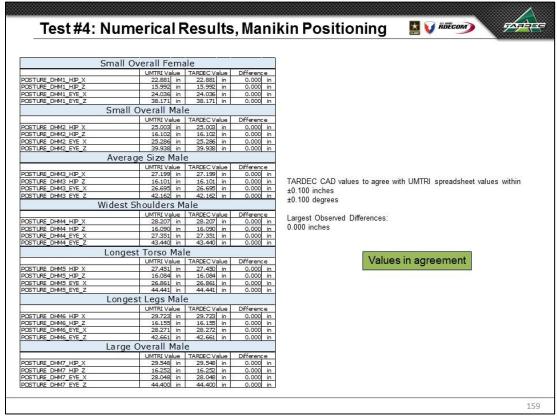


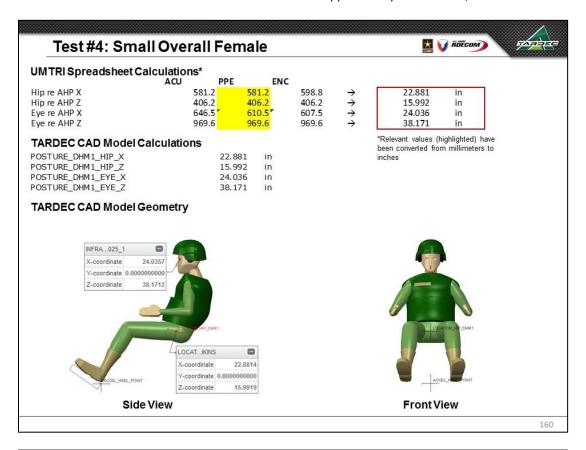


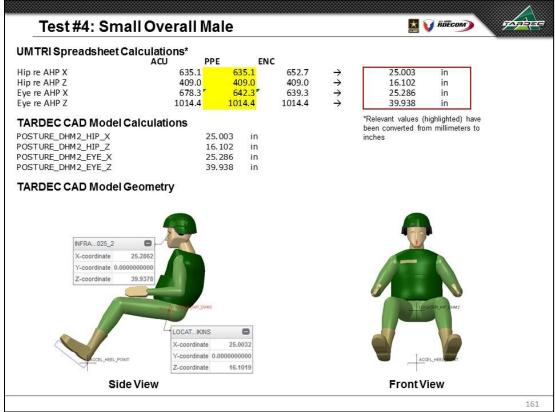


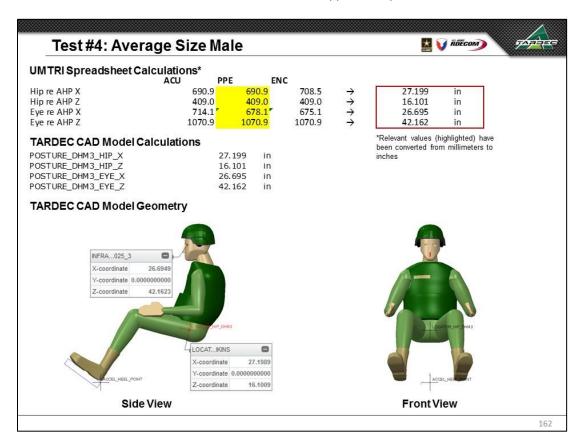


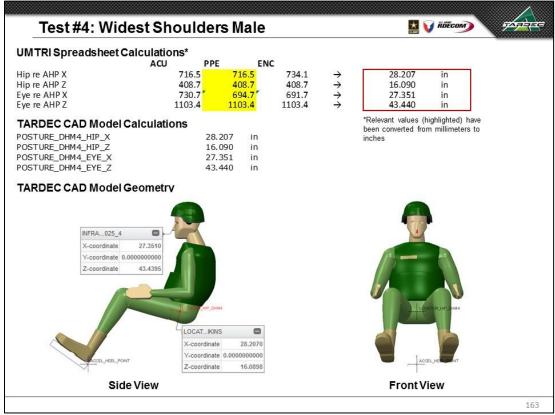


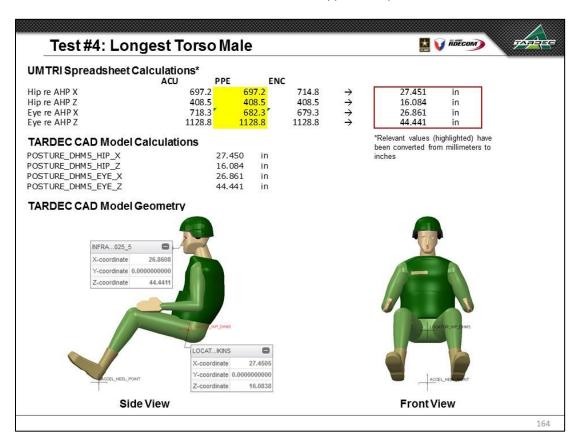


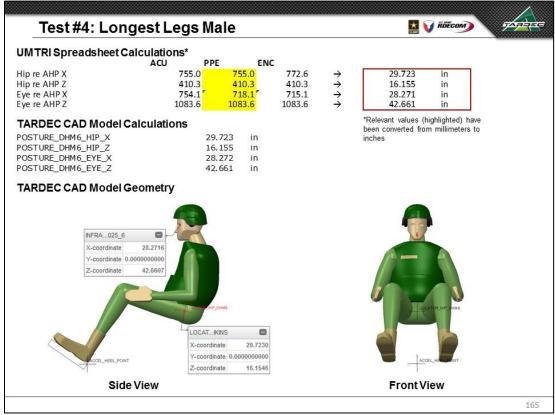


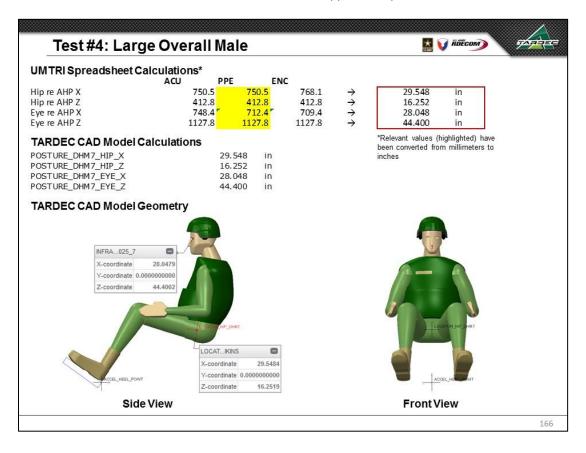




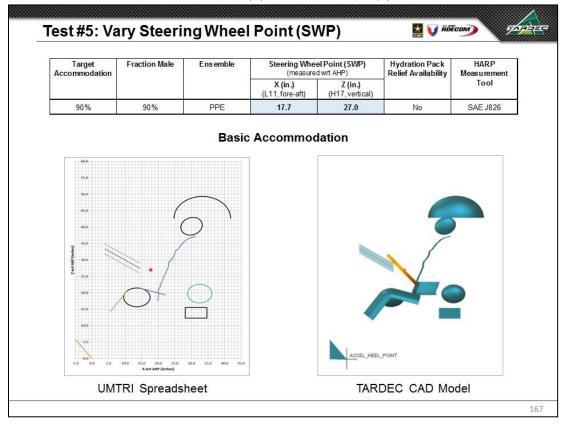


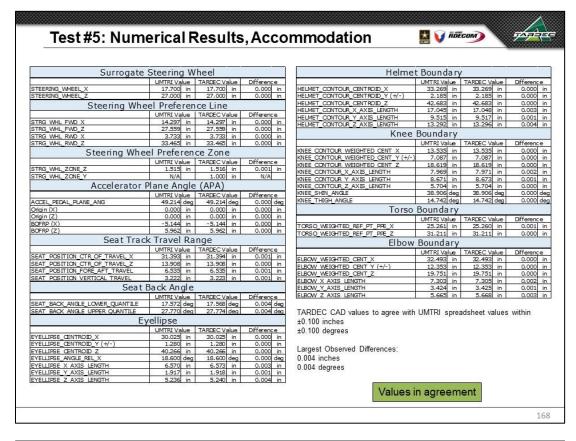


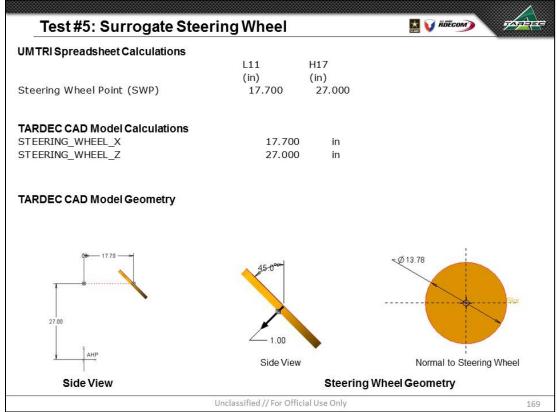


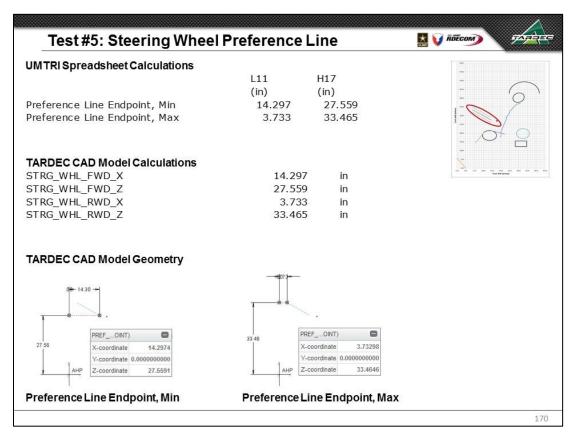


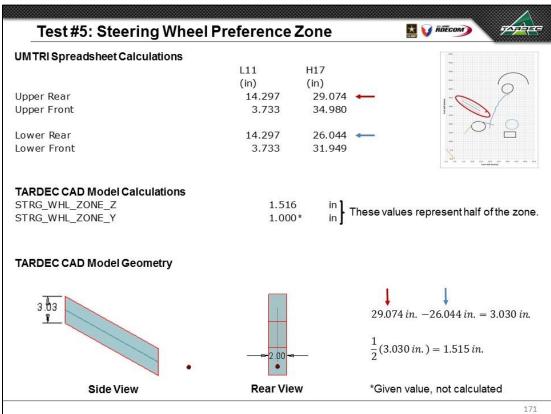
10.7.5 TEST #5 – VARY SWP IN FORE-AFT (X) AND VERTICAL (Z) DIRECTION

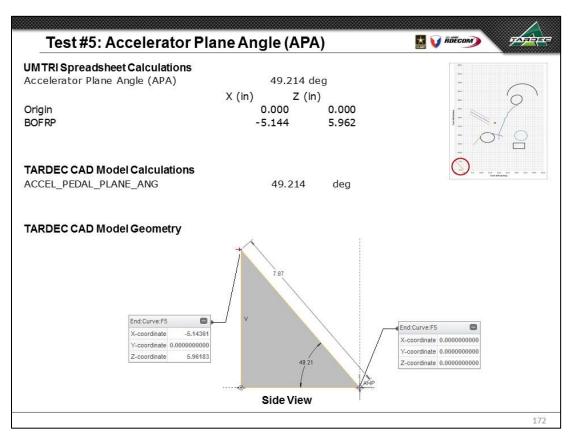


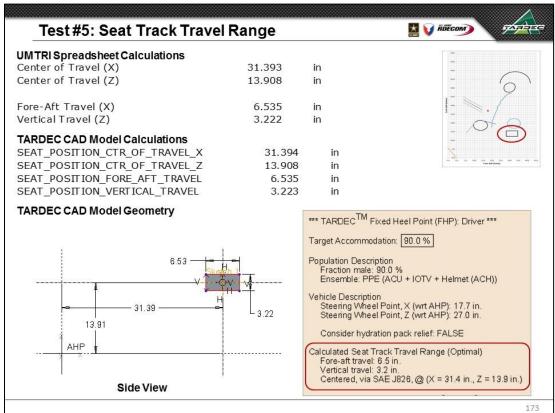


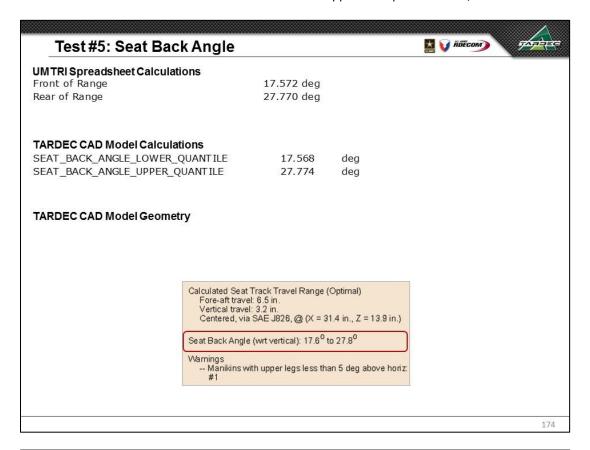


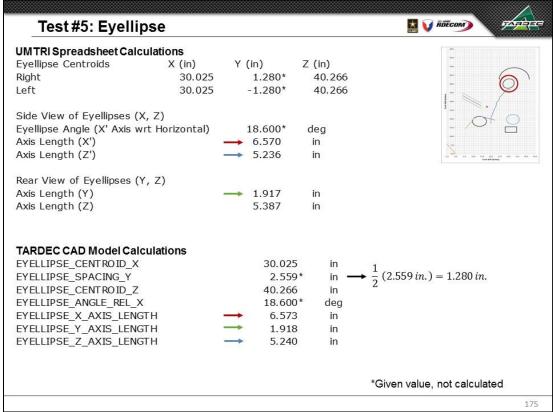


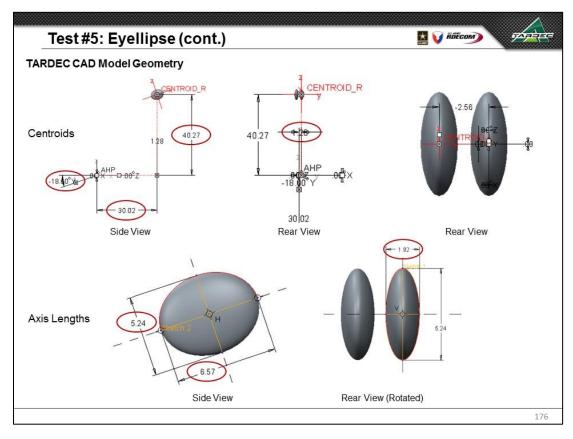


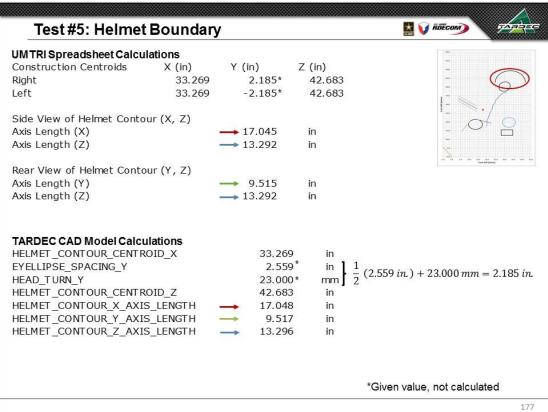


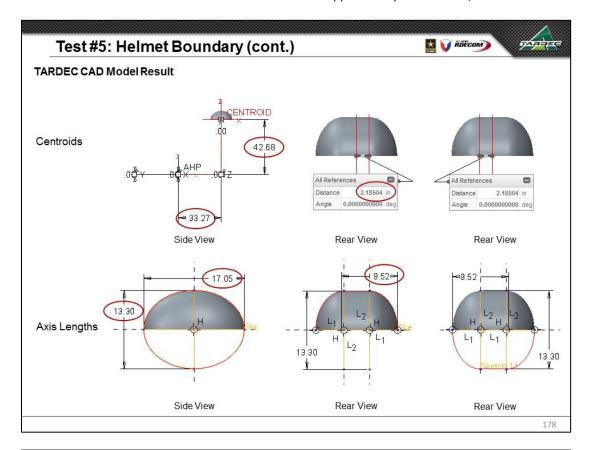


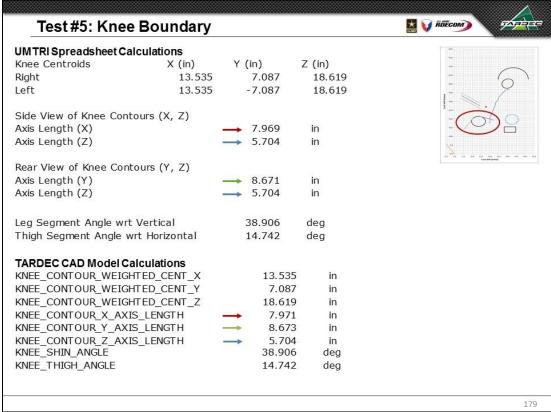


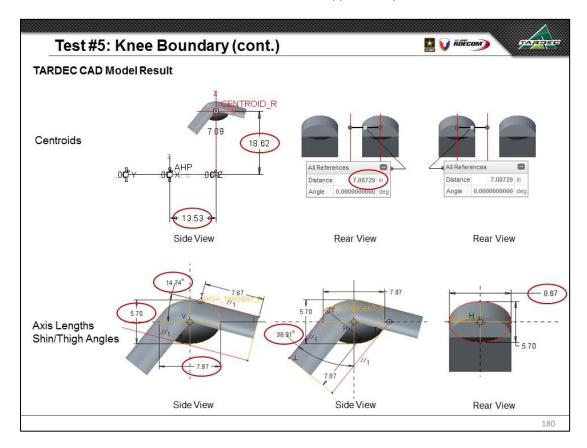


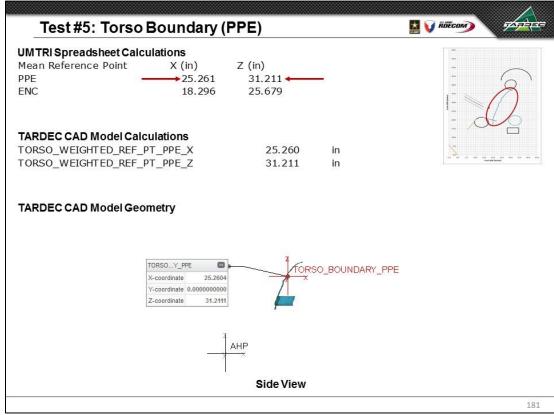


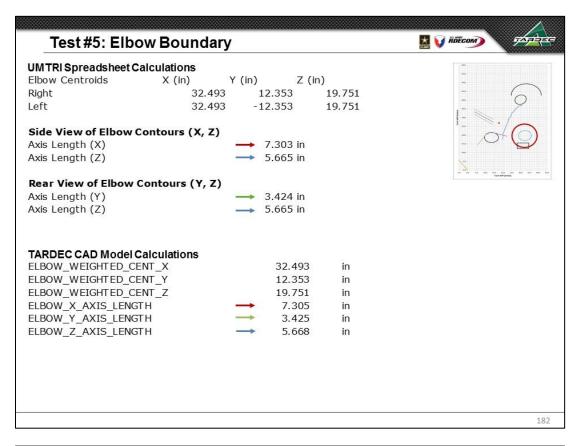


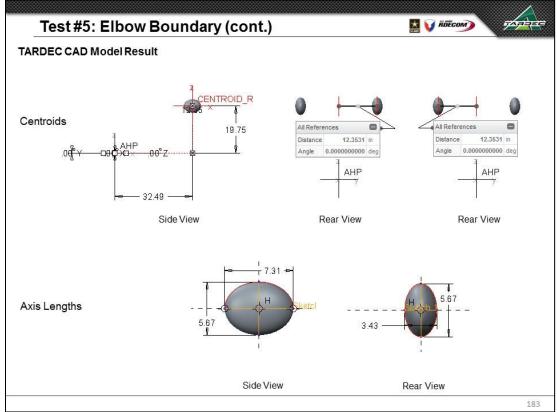


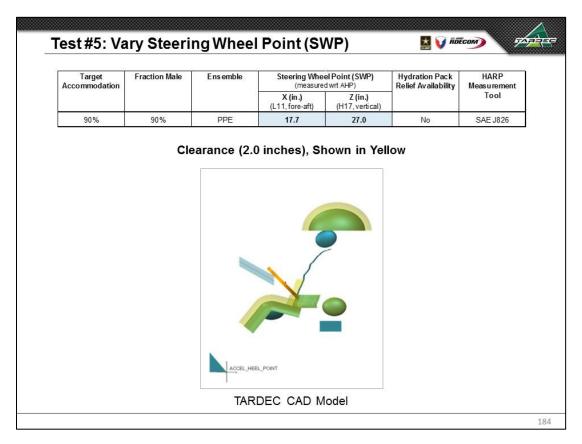


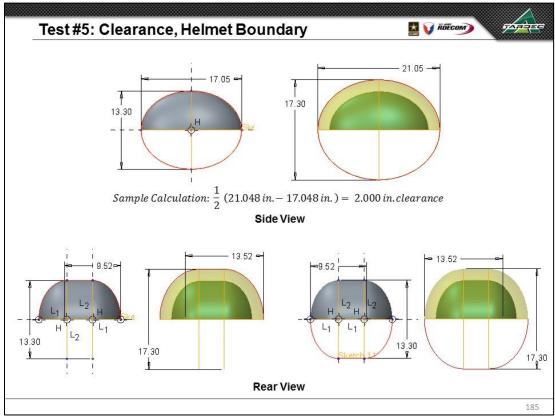


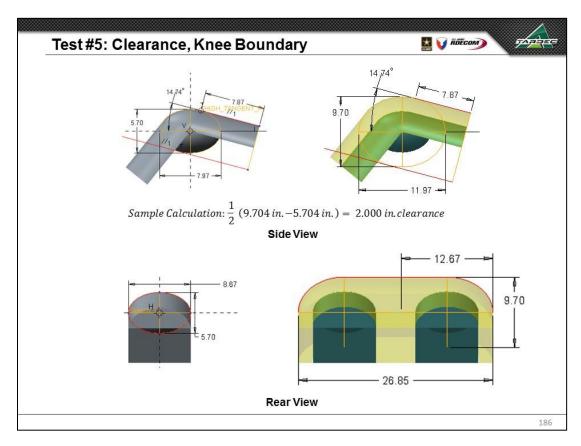


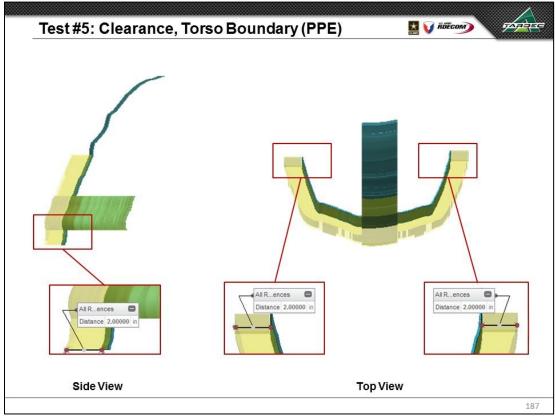


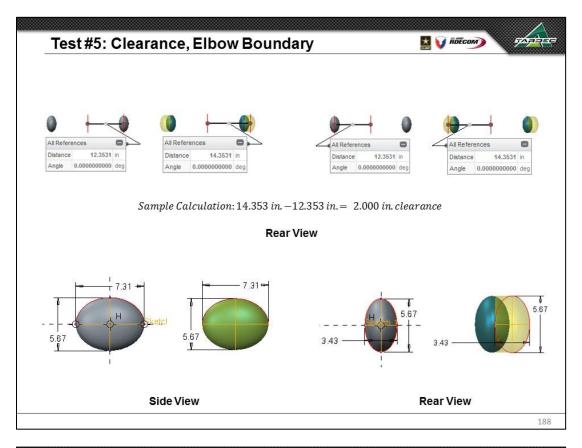


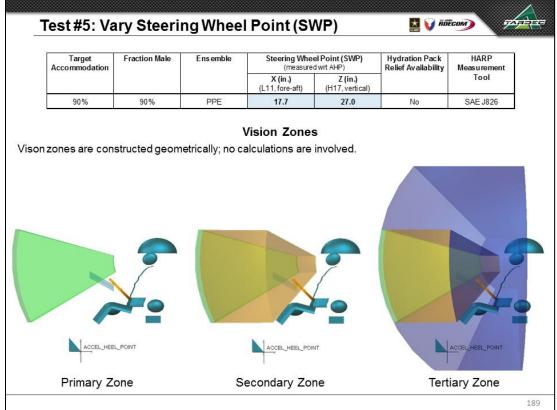


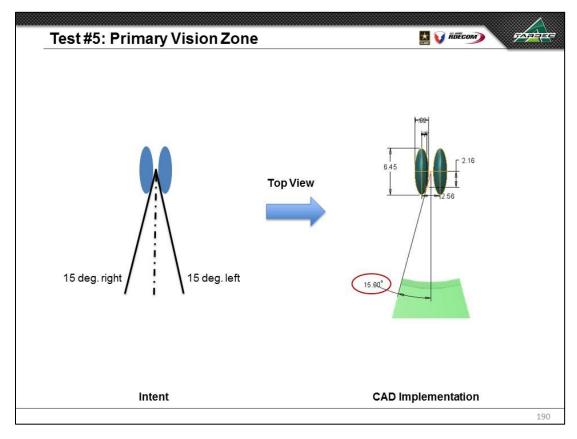


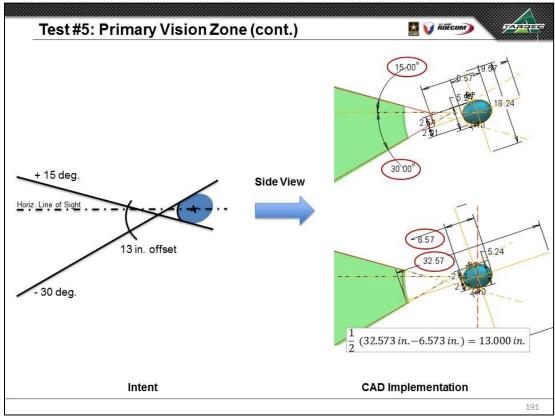


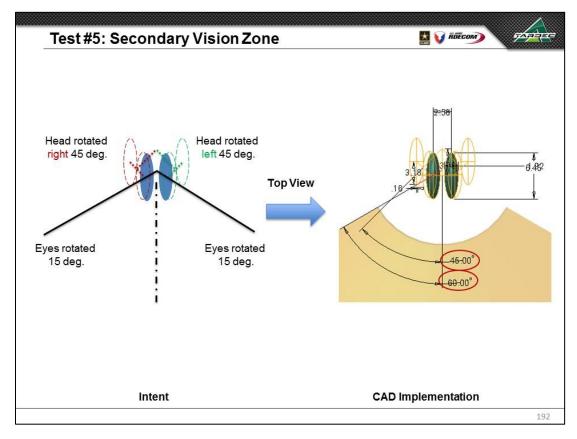


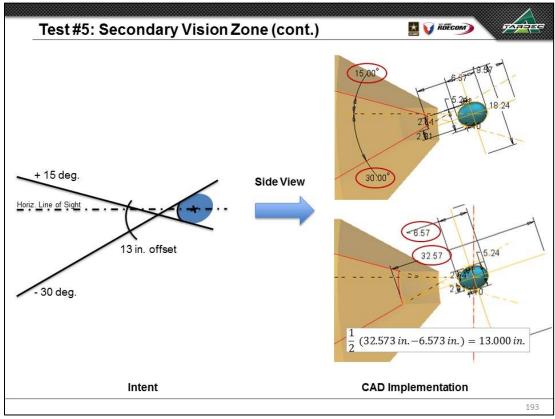


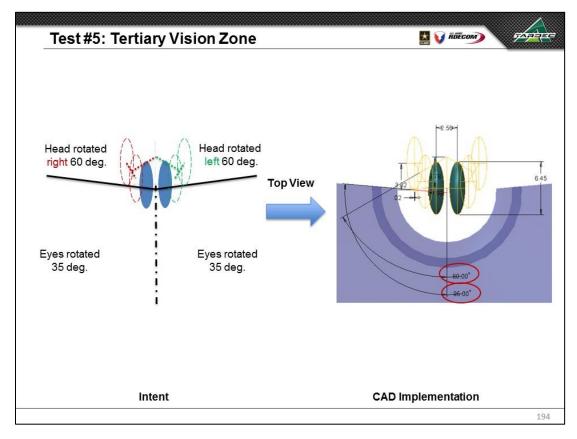


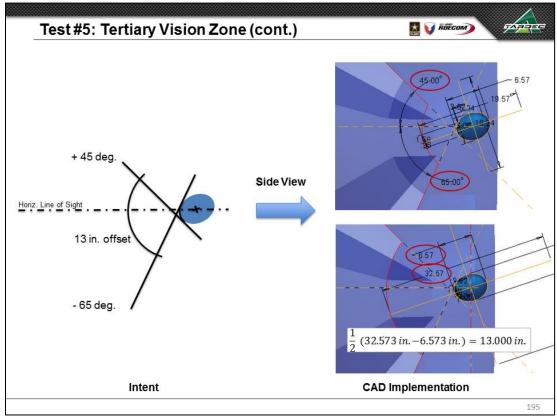


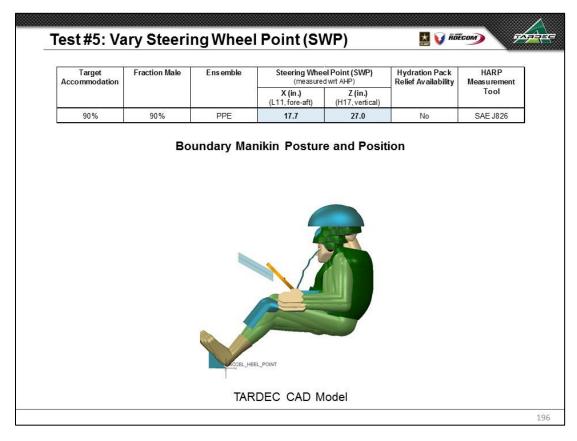


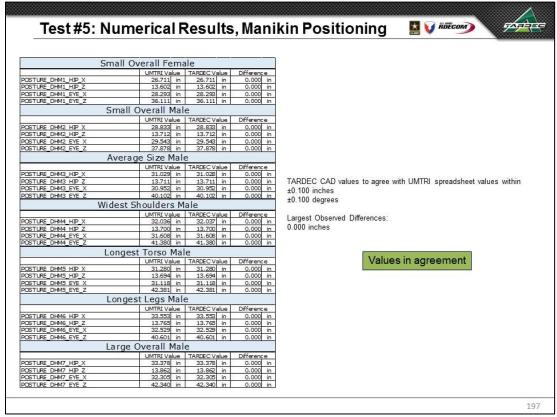


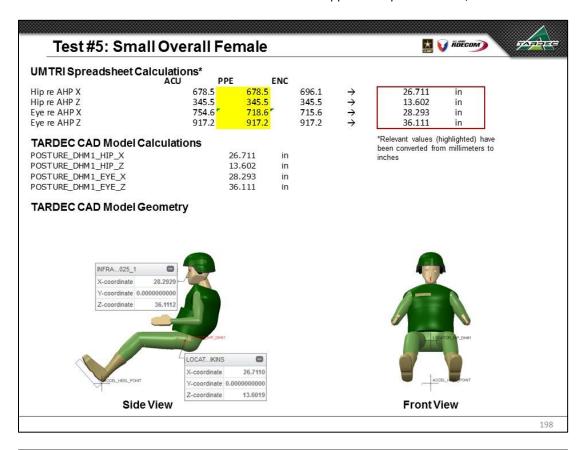


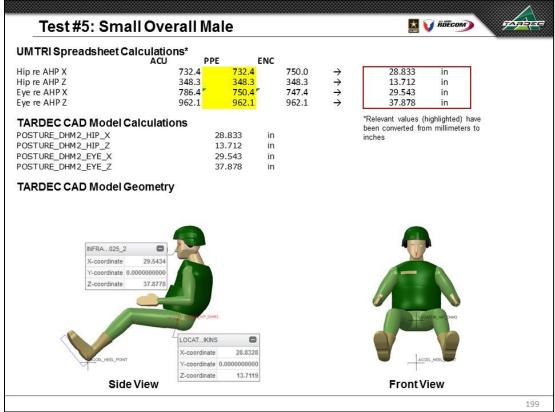


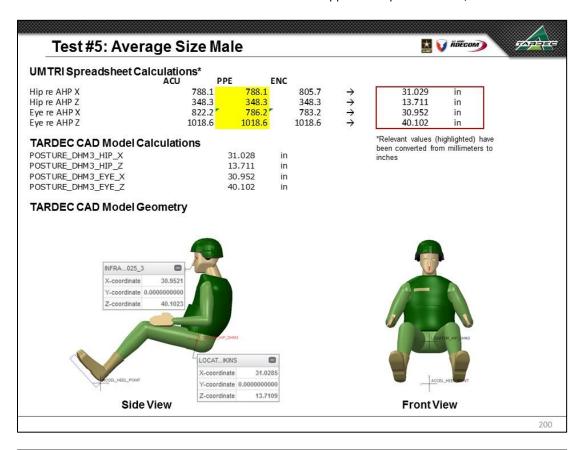


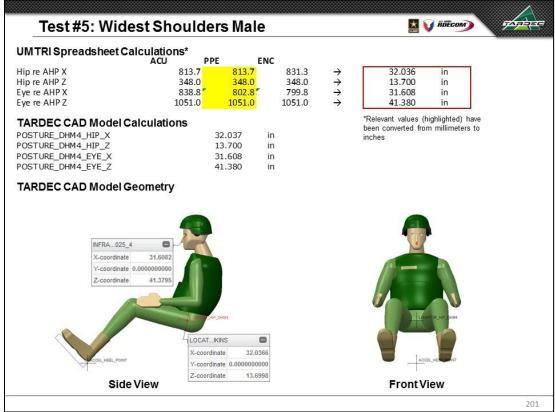


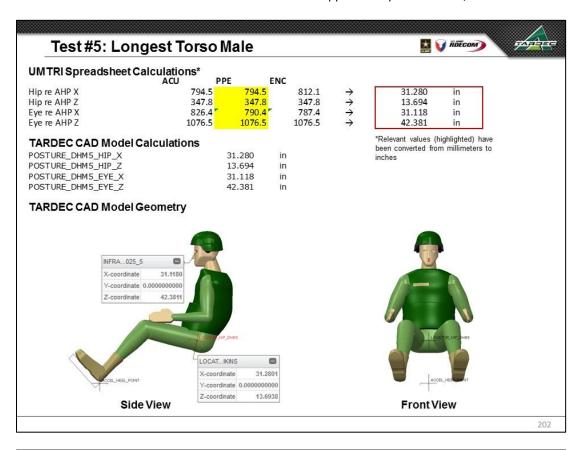


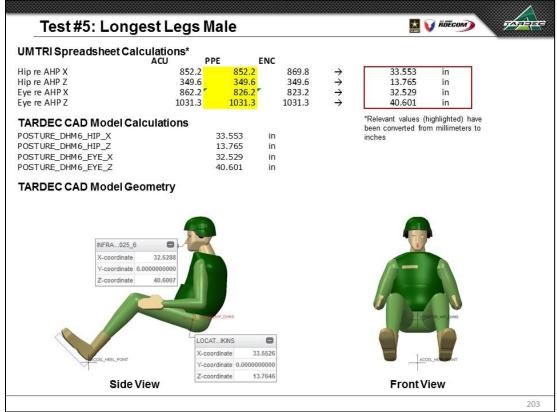


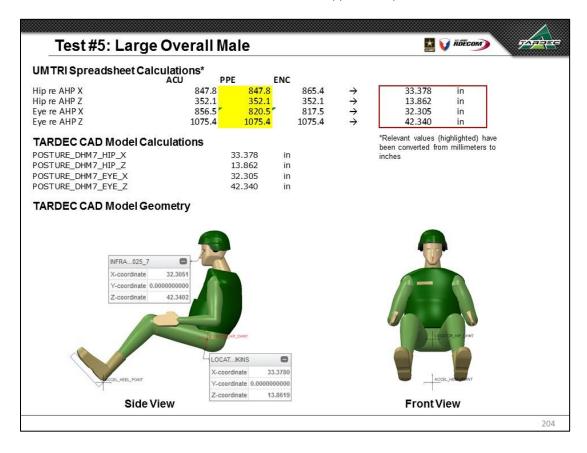




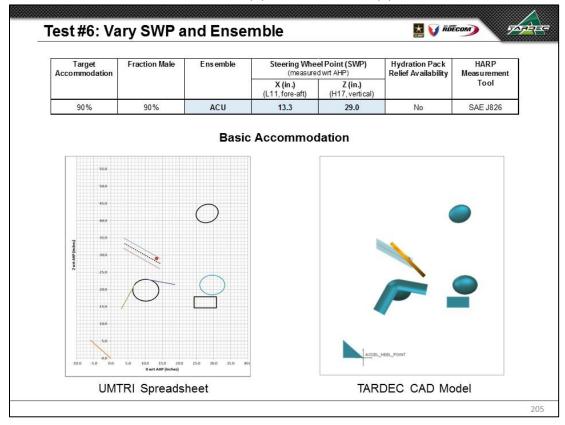


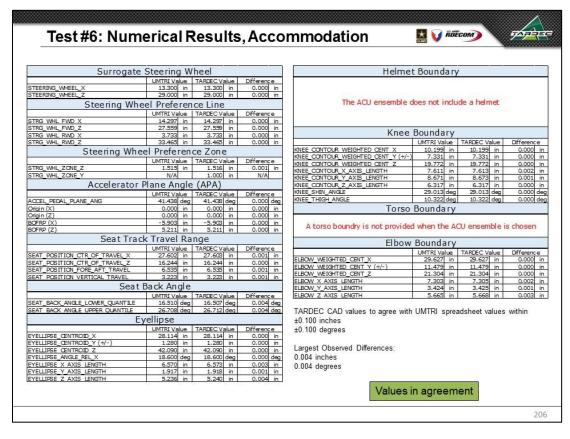


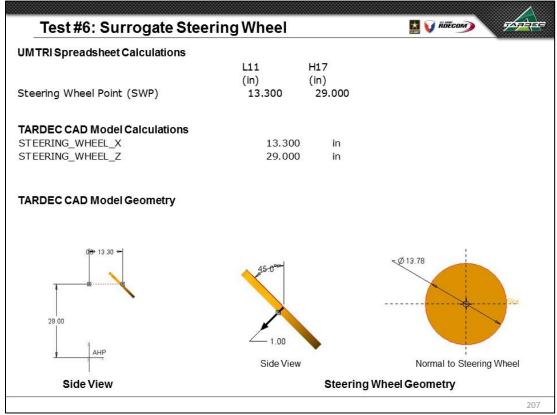


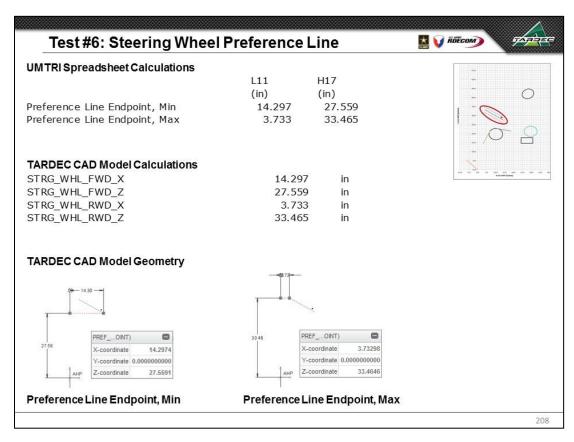


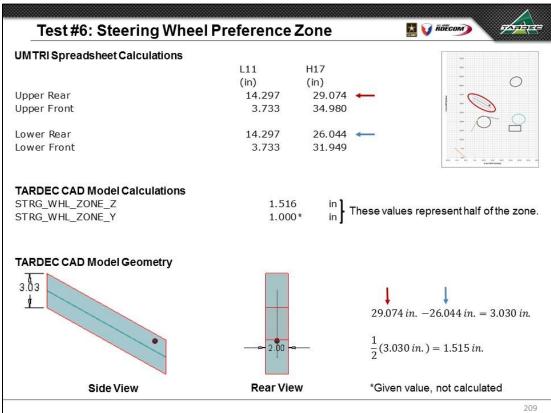
10.7.6 TEST #6 - VARY SWP IN FORE-AFT (X) AND VERTICAL (Z) DIRECTION AND ENSEMBLE

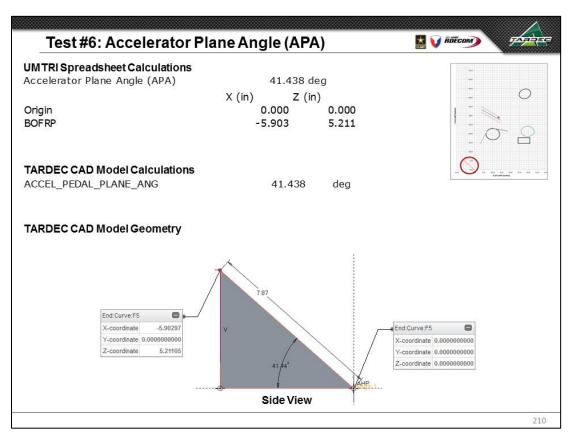


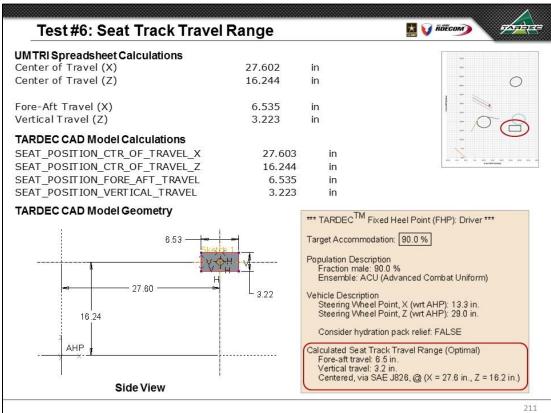


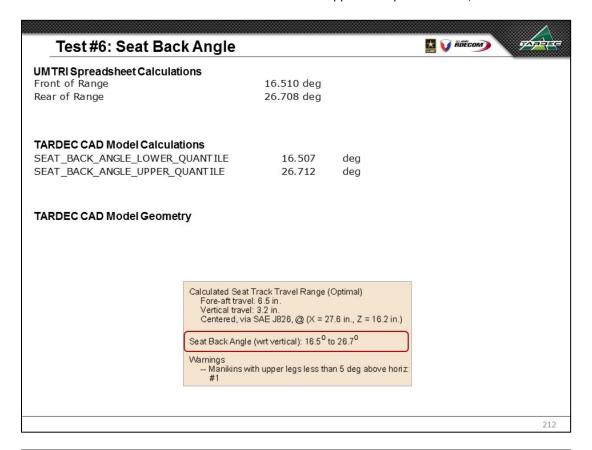


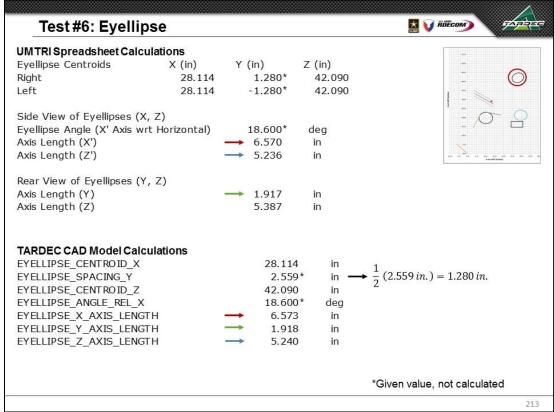


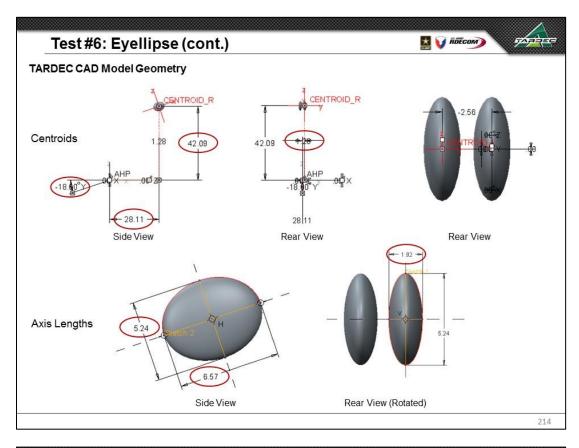


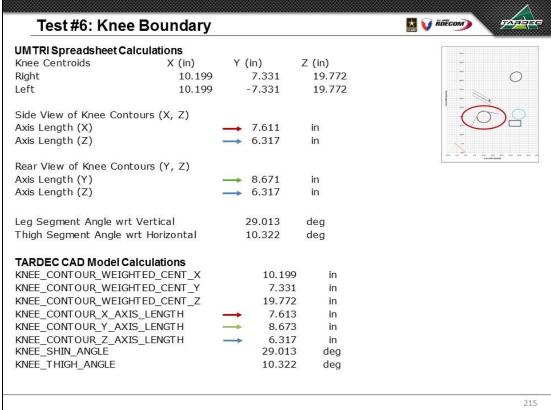


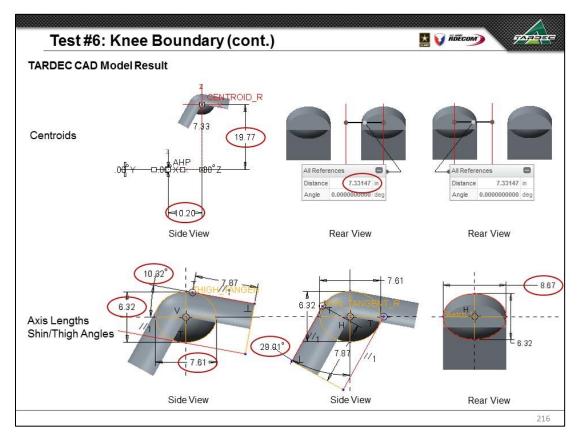


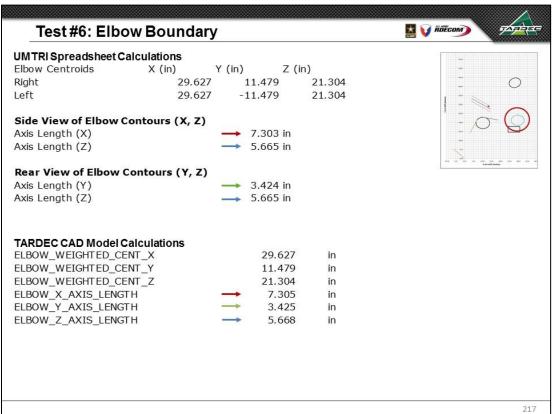


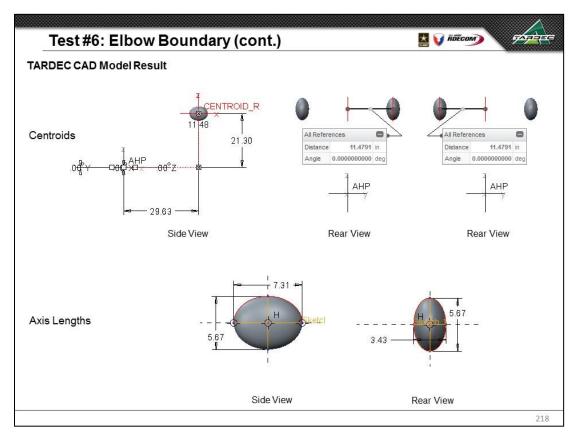


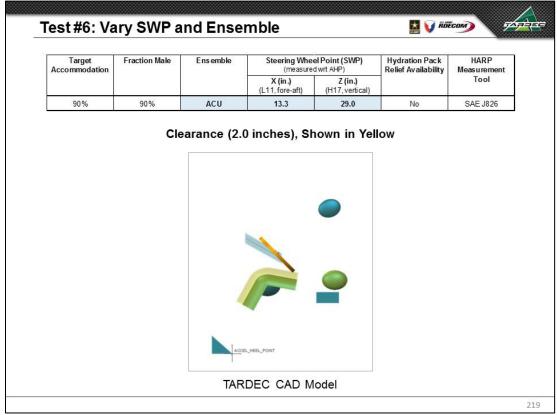


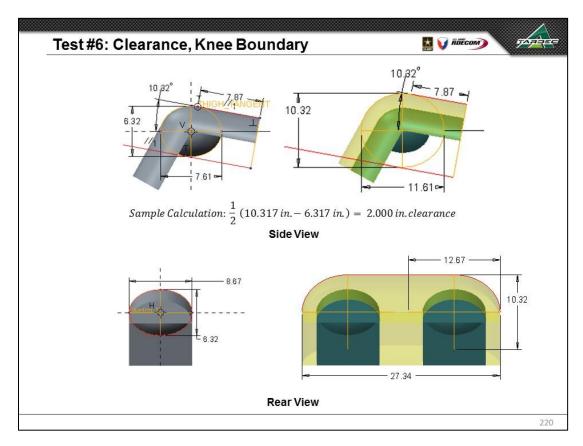


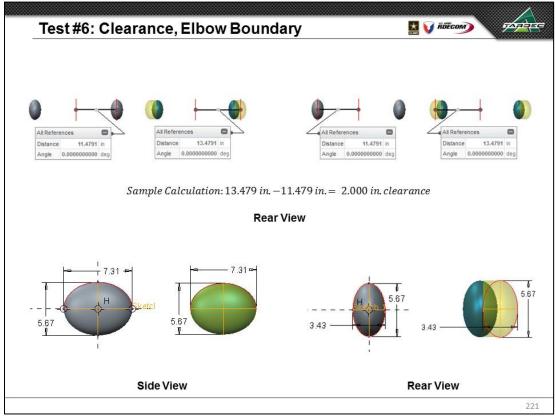


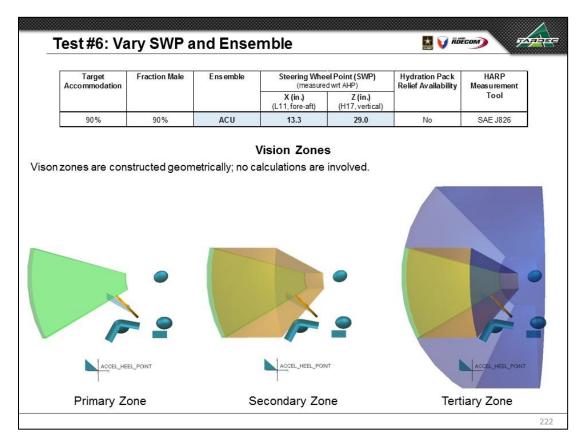


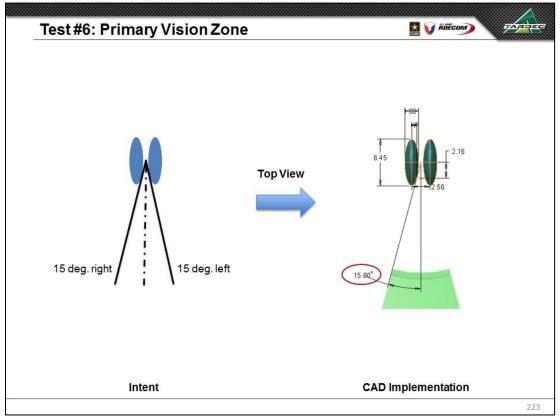


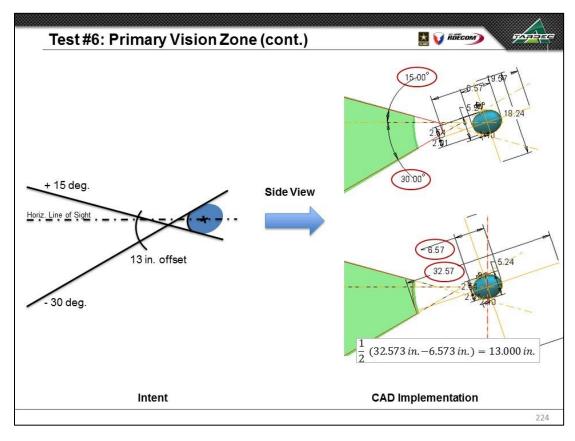


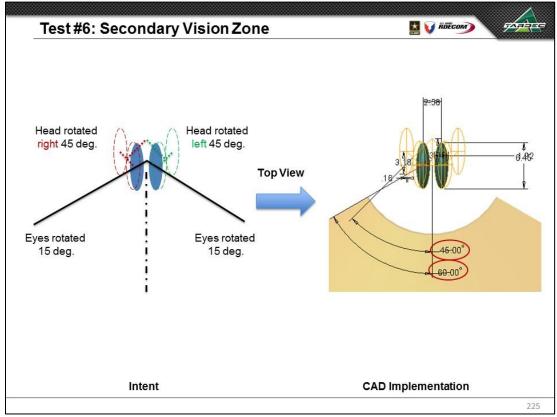


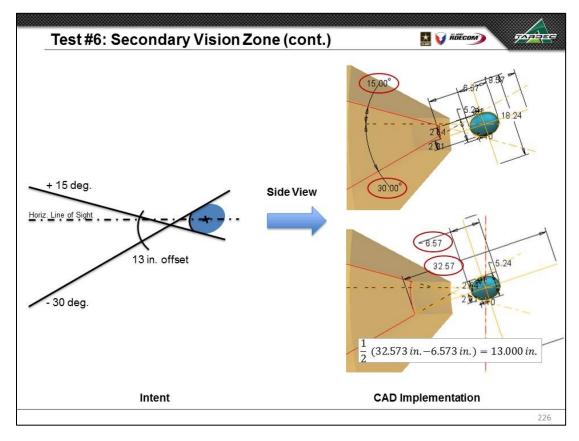


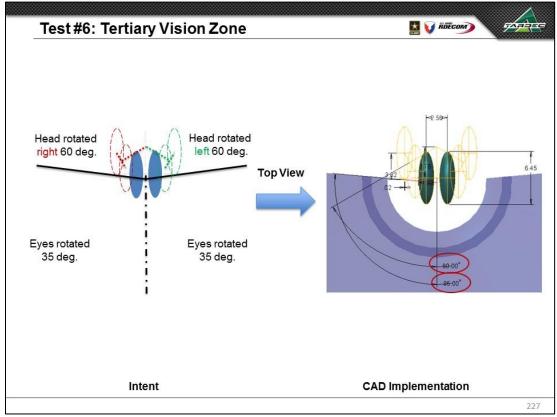


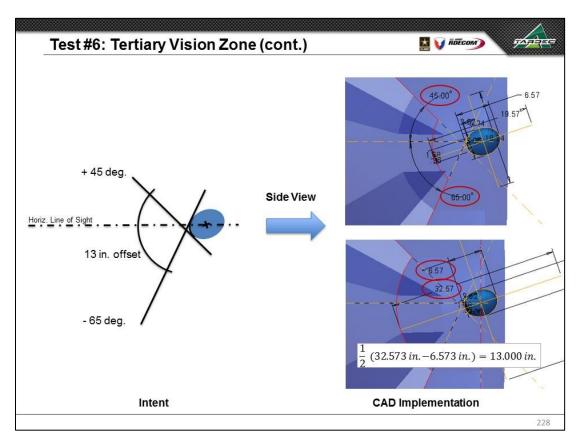


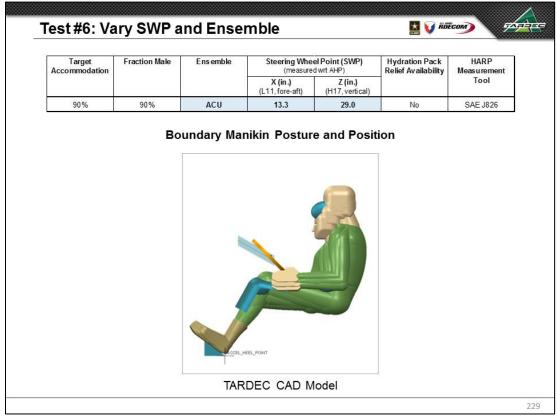


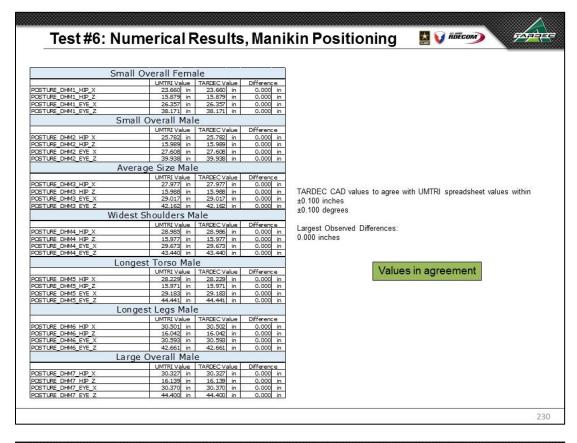


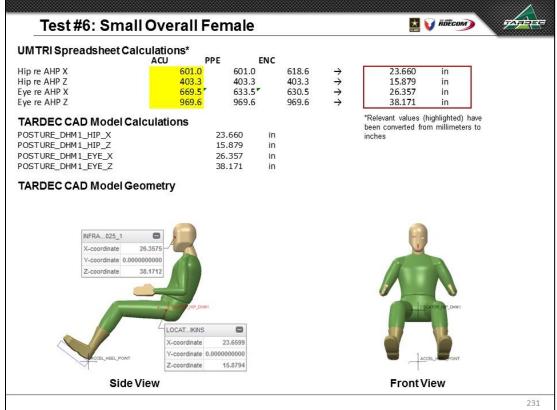


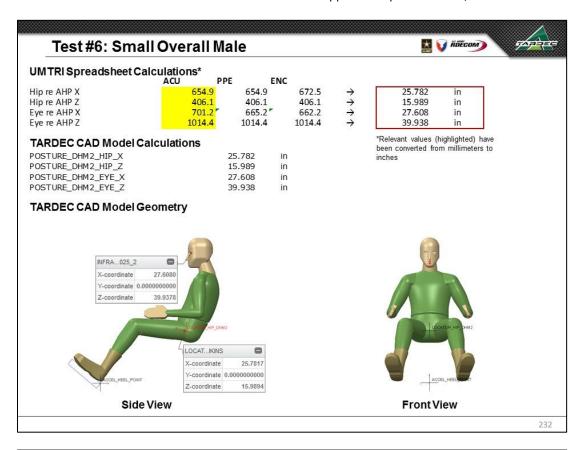


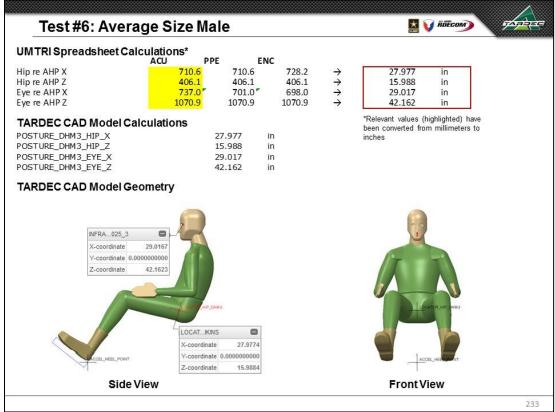


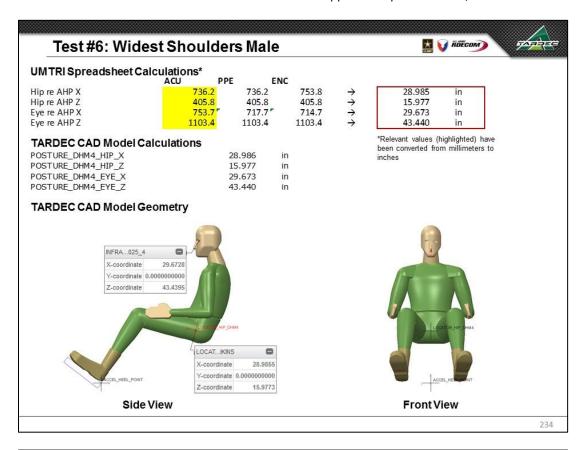


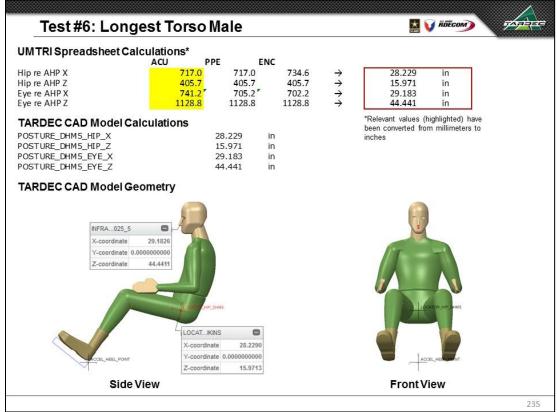


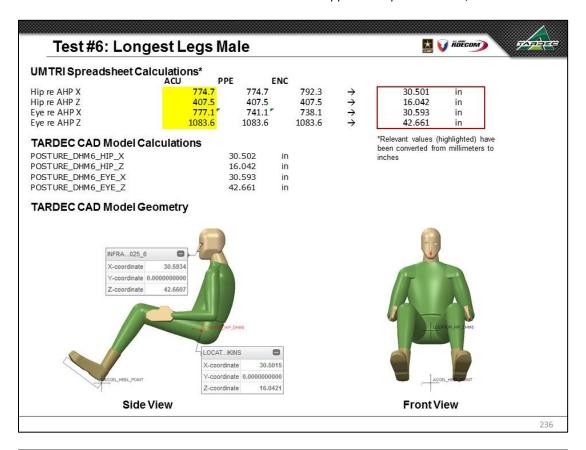


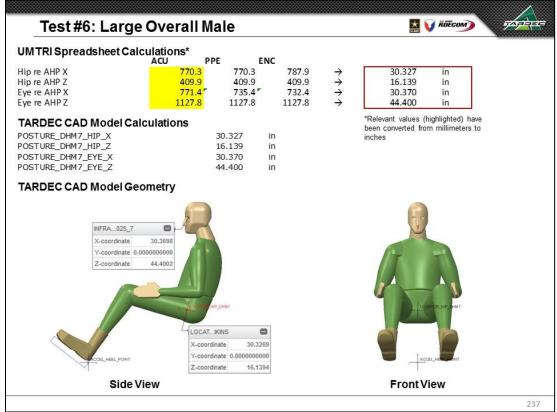






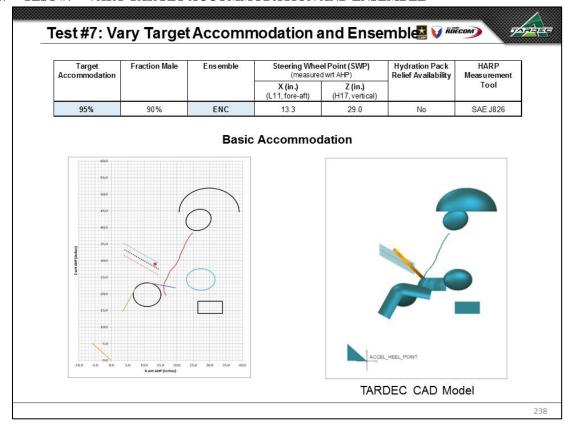


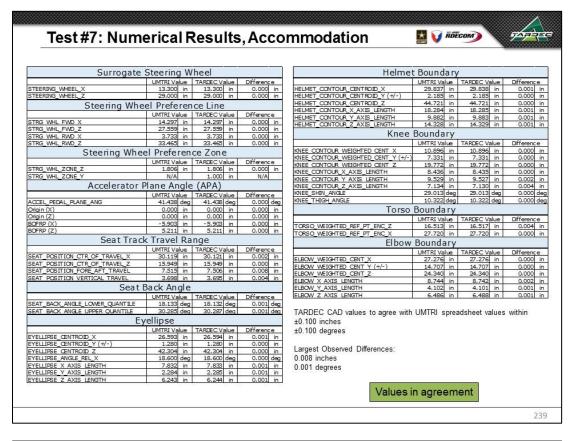


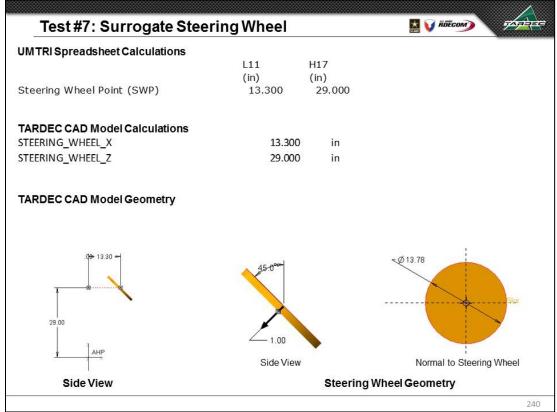


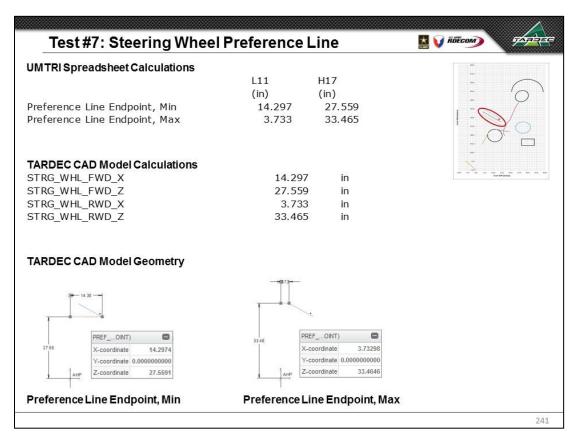
TARDEC Fixed Heel Point (FHP): Driver CAD Accommodation Model Verification Report UNCLASSIFIED: Distribution Statement A. Approve for public release; distribution is unlimited.	RDEC Fixed Heel Point (FHP): Driver CAD Accommodation Model Verification Report IFIED: Distribution Statement A. Approve for public release; distribution is unlimited.					

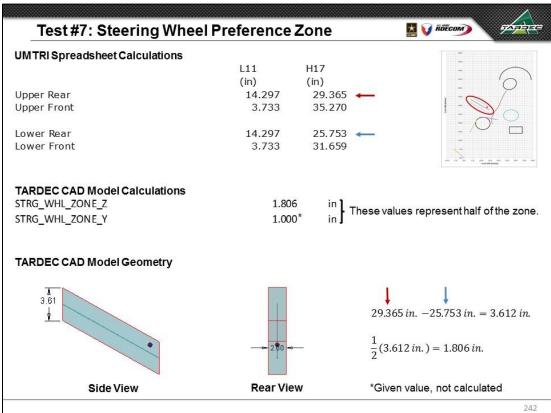
10.7.7 TEST #7 - VARY TARGET ACCOMMODATION AND ENSEMBLE

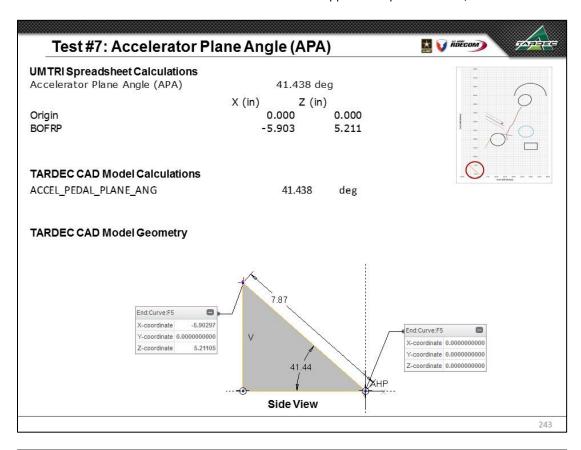


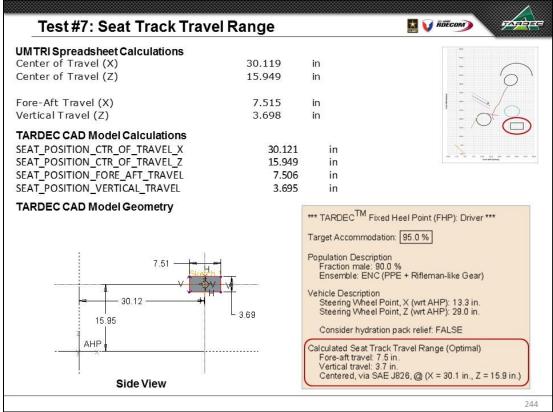


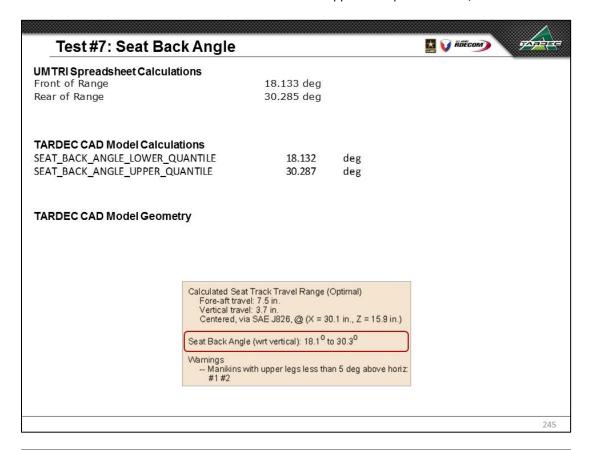


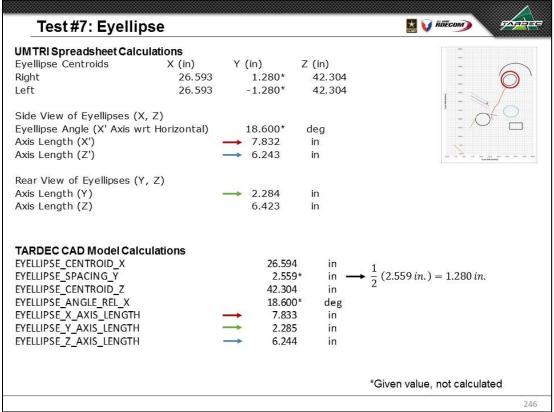


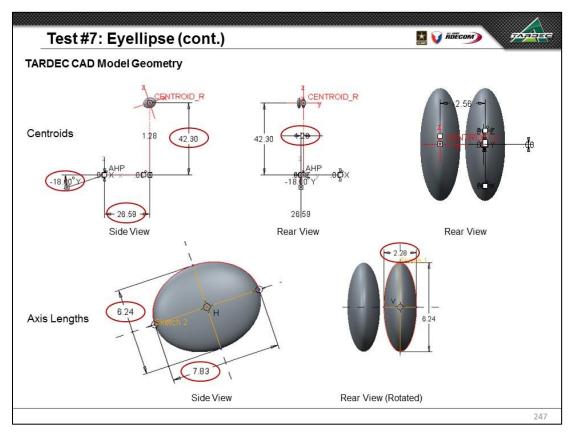


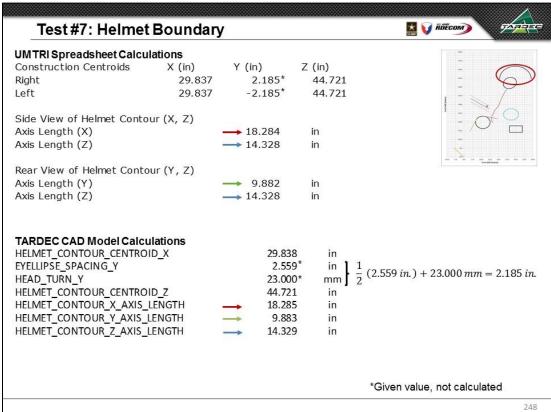


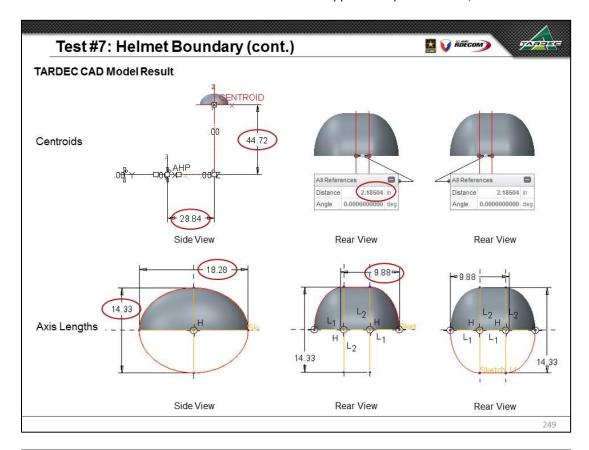


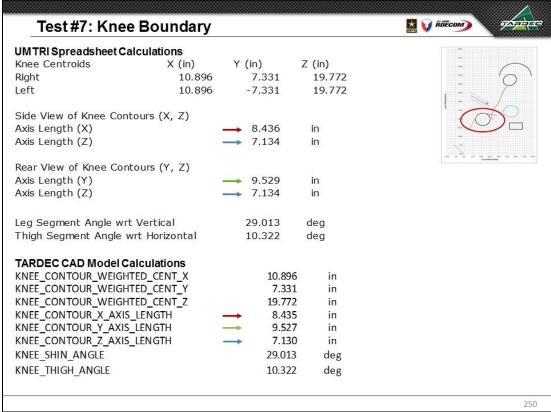


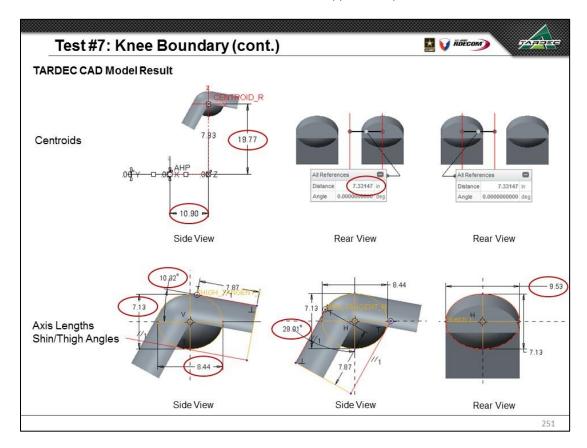


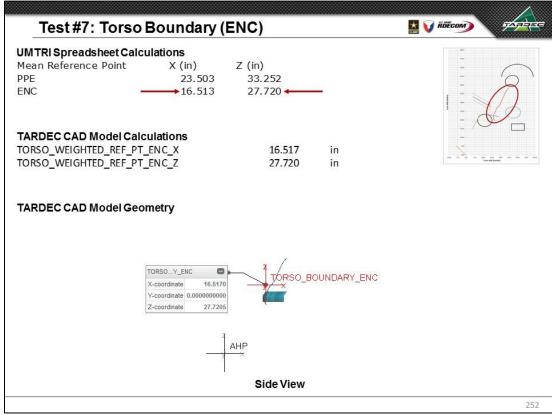


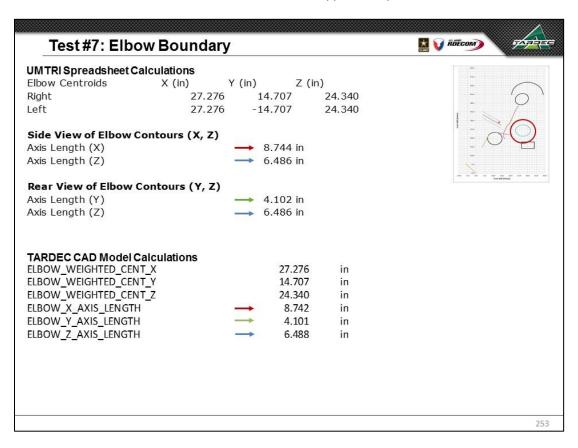


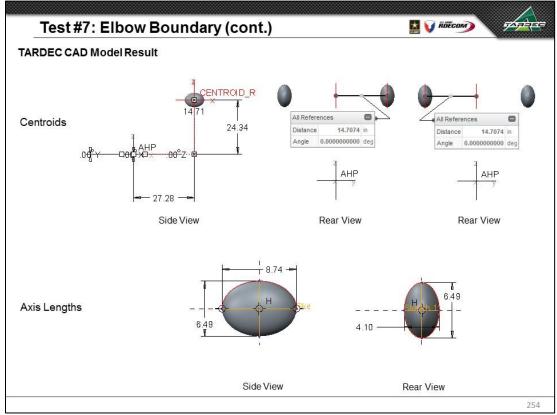


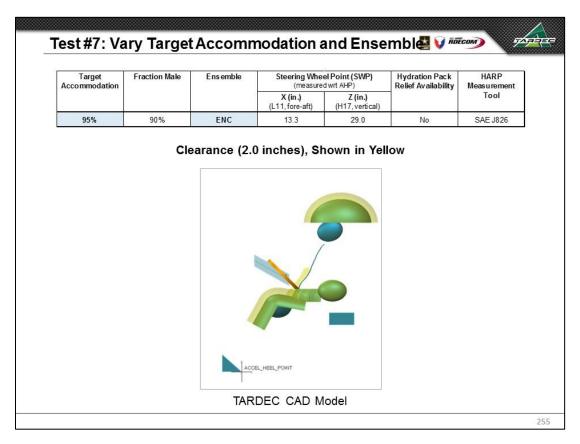


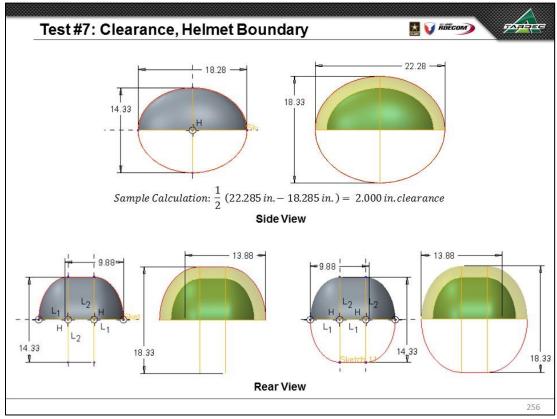


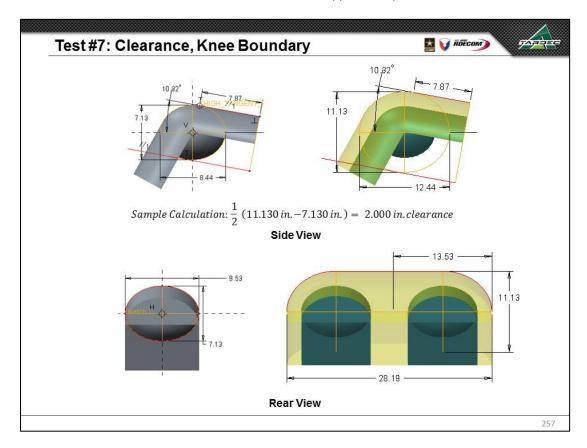


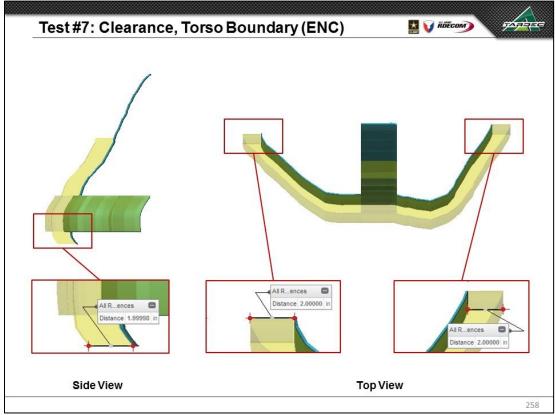


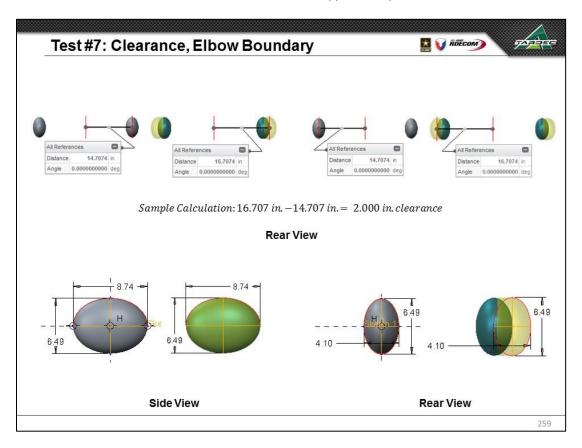


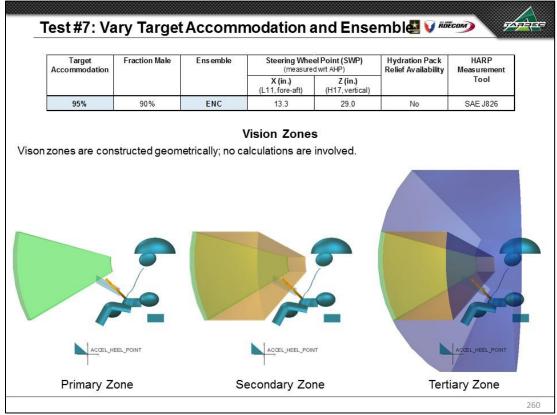


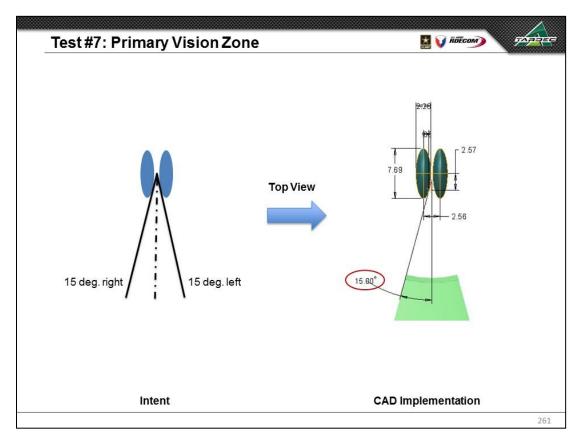


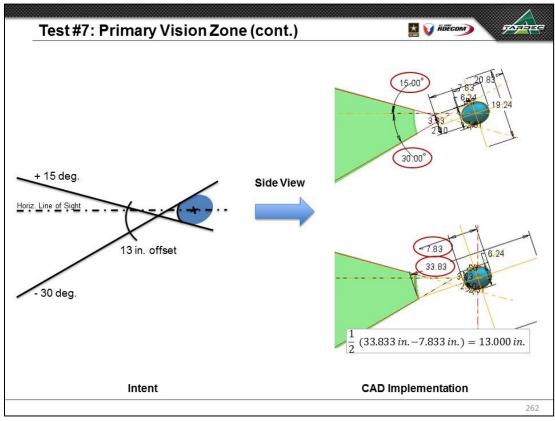


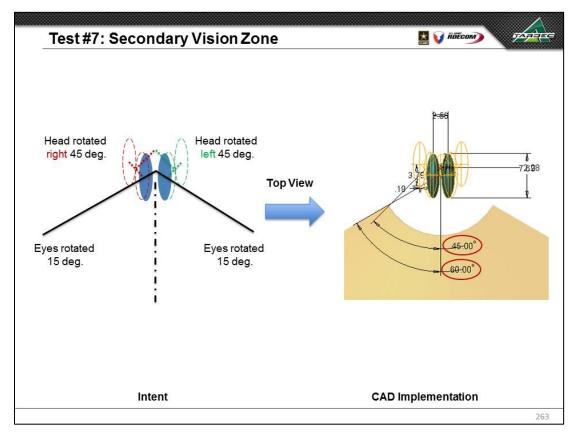


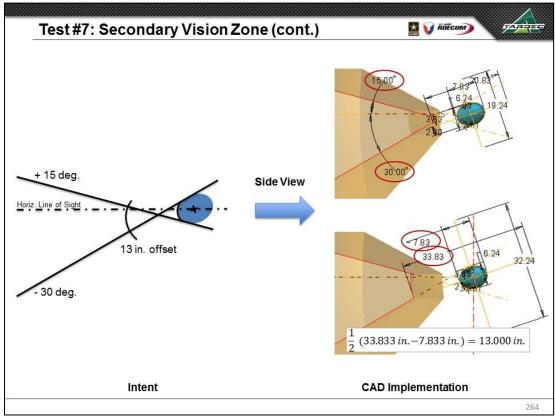


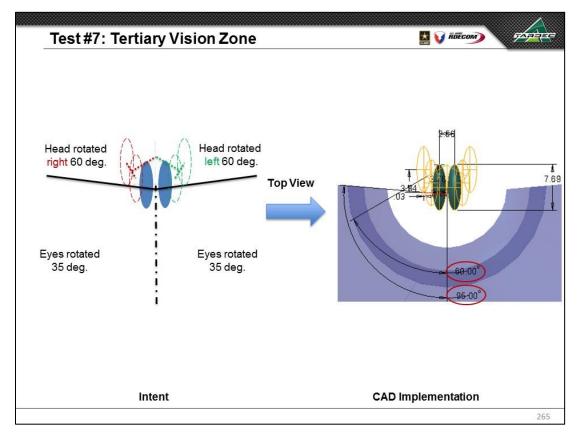


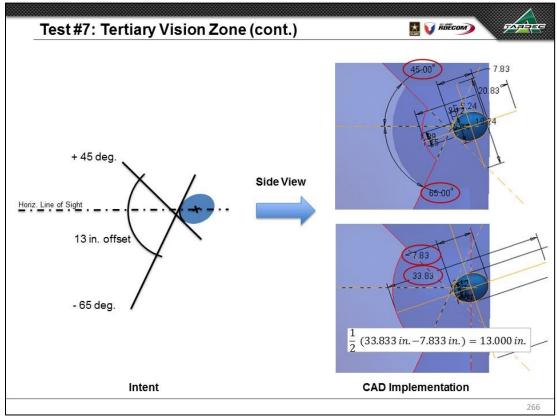


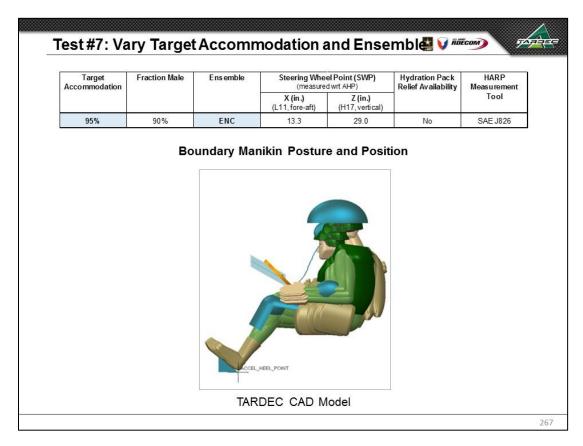


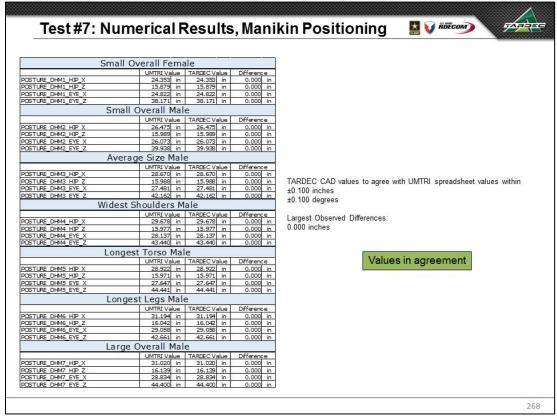


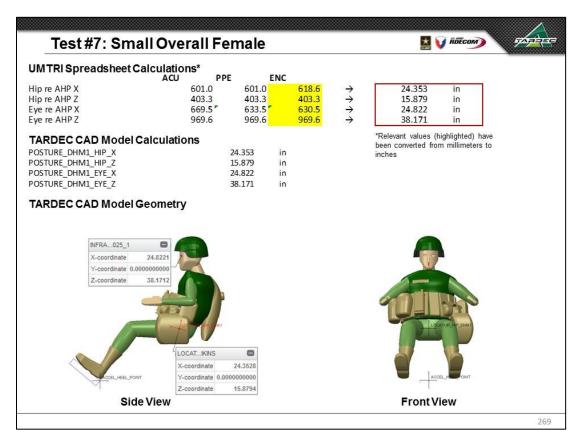


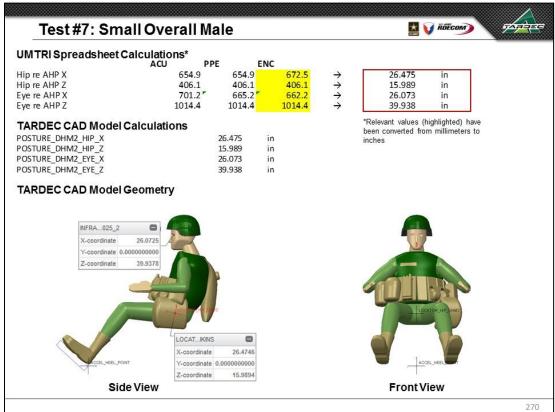


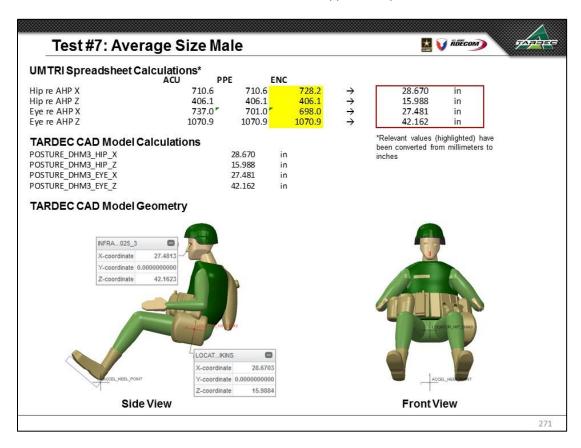


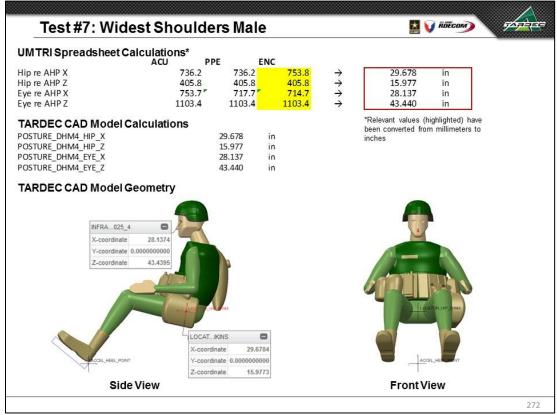


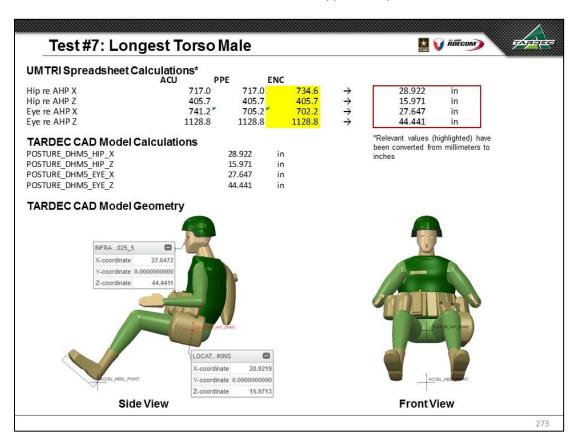


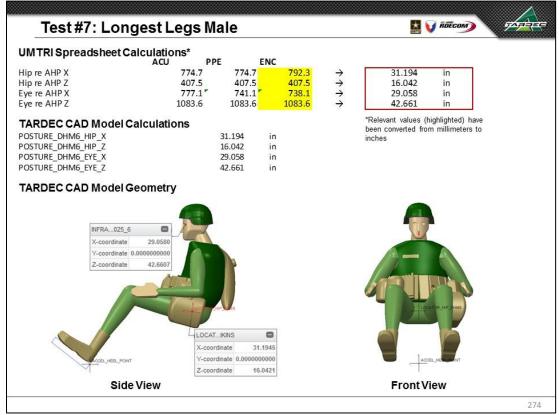


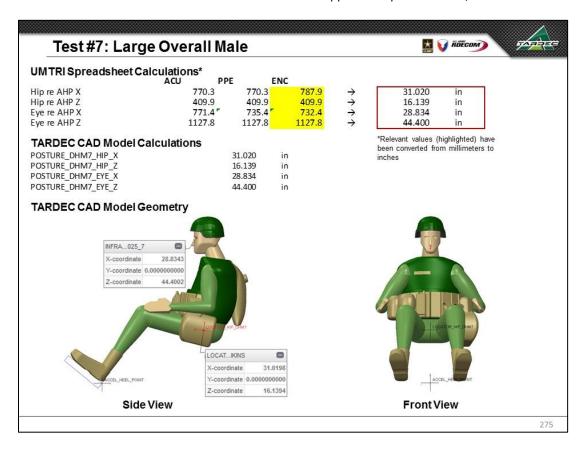




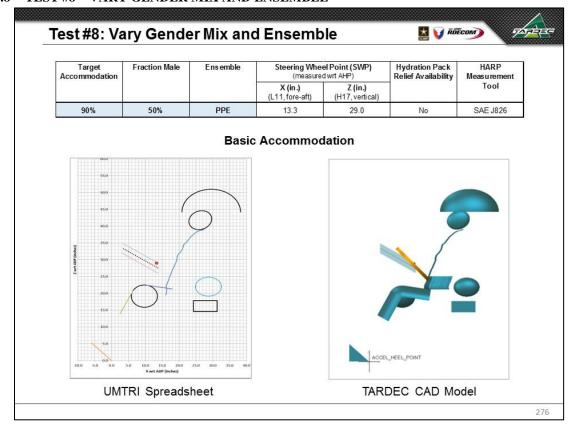




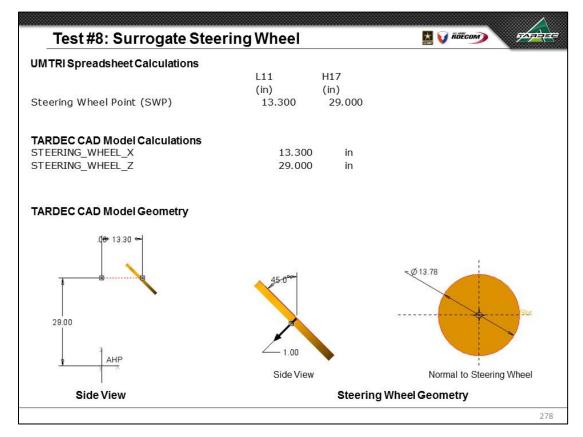


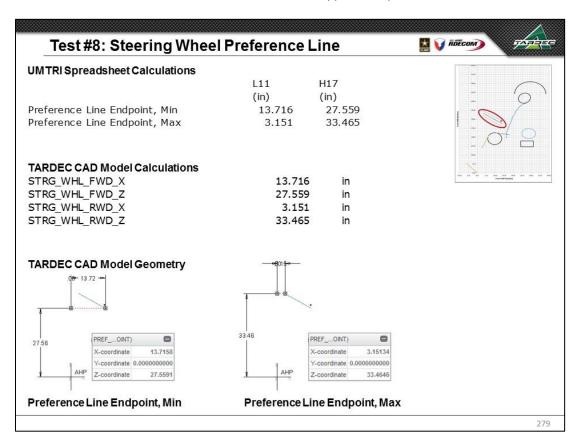


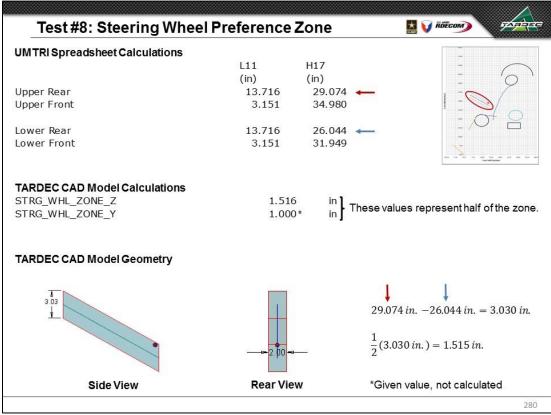
10.7.8 TEST #8 – VARY GENDER MIX AND ENSEMBLE

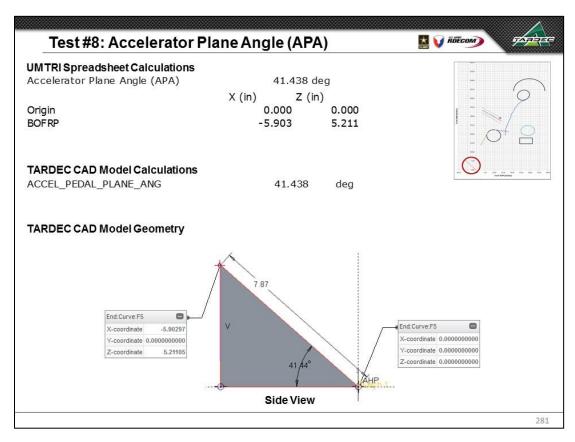


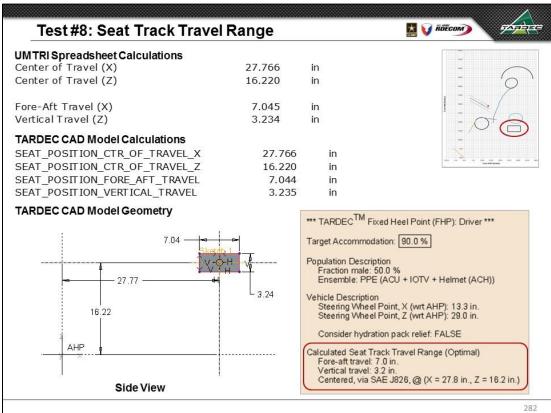
Test#8: Num	erical F	Results	, Ассо	mmodation	K V ROE	сом	57XFD
Surrogate Steering Wheel				Helmet Boundary			
7	UMTRI Value	TARDEC Value	Difference		UMTRI Value	TARDEC Value	Difference
STEERING_WHEEL_X	13,300 in	13.300 in	0.000 in	HELMET_CONTOUR_CENTROID_X	29.515 in	29,515 in	0.000 in
STEERING_WHEEL_Z	29.000 in	29.000 in	0.000 in	HELMET_CONTOUR_CENTROID_Y (+/-) HELMET CONTOUR CENTROID Z	2.185 in 44.196 in	2.185 in 44.196 in	0.000 in
Steering Whe	el Preferer	ice Line		HELMET CONTOUR X AXIS LENGTH	17.358 in	17.359 in	0.000 in
	UMTRI Value	TARDEC Value	Difference	HELMET CONTOUR Y AXIS LENGTH	9,515 in	9.517 in	0.001 in
STRG WHL FWD X	13.716 in	13.716 in	0.000 in	HELMET CONTOUR Z AXIS LENGTH	13.548 in	13.550 in	0.002 in
STRG_WHL_FWD_Z	27,559 in	27.559 in	0.000 in		Boundary	A DESCRIPTION	100000000
STRG WHL RWD X	3.151 in 33.465 in	3.151 in 33.465 in	0.000 in	Kilee		TARRES VAL.	D/66
STRG_WHL_RWD_Z			0.000 in	KNEE CONTOUR WEIGHTED CENT X	UMTRI Value 9.709 in	TARDEC Value 9.709 in	0,000 in
Steering Whee	el Preferen	ce Zone		KNEE CONTOUR WEIGHTED CENT Y (+/-)	6.817 in	6.817 in	0.000 in
	UMTRI Value	TARDEC Value	Difference	KNEE CONTOUR WEIGHTED CENT Z	19.163 in	19.163 in	0,000 in
STRG_WHL_ZONE_Z	1,515 in	1.516 in	0.001 in	KNEE CONTOUR X AXIS LENGTH	7.753 in	7.754 in	0.001 in
STRG_WHL_ZONE_Y	N/A	1.000 in	N/A	KNEE CONTOUR Y AXIS LENGTH	8.895 in	8,896 in	0.000 in
Accelerator F	Plane Angle	(APA)		KNEE CONTOUR Z AXIS LENGTH	6.615 in	6.615 in	0.000 in
	UMTRI Value	TARDEC Value	Difference	KNEE_SHIN_ANGLE	29.013 deg	29.013 deg	0.000 de
ACCEL PEDAL PLANE ANG	41,438 deg	41.438 deg	0.000 deg	KNEE_THIGH_ANGLE	8.489 deg	8.489 deg	0.000 de
Origin (X)	0.000 in	0.000 in	0.000 in	Torso	Boundary		
Origin (Z)	0.000 in	0.000 in	0.000 in		UMTRI Value	TARDEC Value	Difference
BOFRP (X)	-5.903 in	-5.903 in	0.000 in	TORSO WEIGHTED REF PT PPE X	21,517 in	21.517 in	0.000 in
BOFRP (Z)	5.211 in	5.211 in	0.000 in	TORSO WEIGHTED REF PT PPE Z	33.076 in	33.076 in	0,000 in
Seat Track	c Travel Ra	nge			Boundary		9.
2	UMTRI Value	TARDEC Value	Difference	LIDOW	UMTRI Value	TARDEC Value	Difference
SEAT_POSITION_CTR_OF_TRAVEL_X	27.766 in	27.766 in	0.000 in	ELBOW WEIGHTED CENT X	28.690 in	28.690 in	0.000 in
SEAT_POSITION_CTR_OF_TRAVEL_Z	16.220 in	16.220 in	0.000 in	ELBOW WEIGHTED CENT Y (+/-)	11.922 in	11.922 in	0.000 in
SEAT_POSITION_FORE_AFT_TRAVEL	7.045 in	7.044 in	0.000 in	ELBOW WEIGHTED CENT Z	21.981 in	21,981 in	0,000 in
SEAT POSITION VERTICAL TRAVEL	3,234 in	3.235 in	0.001 in	ELBOW X AXIS LENGTH	7.680 in	7.681 in	0.000 in
Seat I	Back Angle			ELBOW_Y_AXIS_LENGTH	3.599 in	3.599 in	0.000 in
	UMTRI Value	TARDEC Value	Difference	ELBOW Z AXIS LENGTH	5.652 in	5.655 in	0.003 in
SEAT_BACK_ANGLE_LOWER_QUANTILE	16.510 deg	16.507 deg	0.004 deg				
SEAT BACK ANGLE UPPER QUANTILE	26.708 deg	26.712 deg	0.004 deg	TARDEC CAD values to agree with	UMTRI sprea	dsheet values	within
Evellipse				±0.100 inches			
	UMTRI Value	TARDEC Value	Difference	±0.100 degrees			
EYELLIPSE ŒNTROID X	26,271 in	26.271 in	0.000 in	10.100 degrees			
EYELLIPSE CENTROID Y (+/-)	1.280 in	1.280 in	0.000 in				
EYELLIPSE ŒNTROID Z	41.779 in	41.779 in	0.000 in	Largest Observed Differences:			
EYELLIPSE_ANGLE_REL_X	18.600 deg	18.600 deg	0.000 deg	0.003 inches			
EYELLIPSE X AXIS LENGTH	6.889 in	6.890 in	0.001 in	0.004 degrees			
EYELLIPSE_Y_AXIS_LENGTH	1.917 in	1.918 in	0.001 in				
EYELLIPSE Z AXIS LENGTH	5.484 in	5.486 in	0.002 in				
				Values i	n agreem	ent	
				-45		- 75	54040

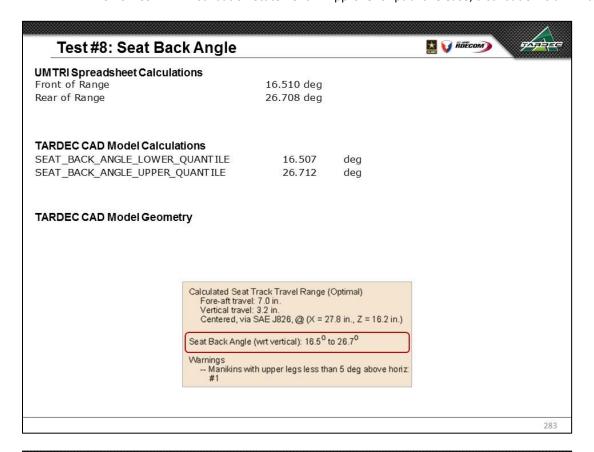


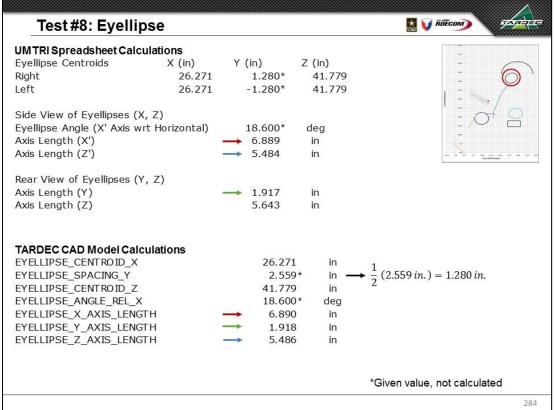


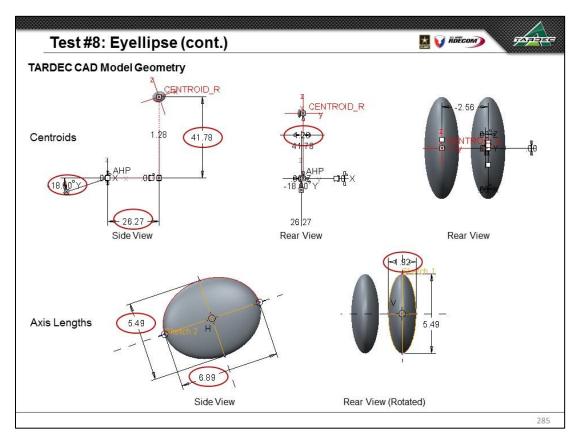


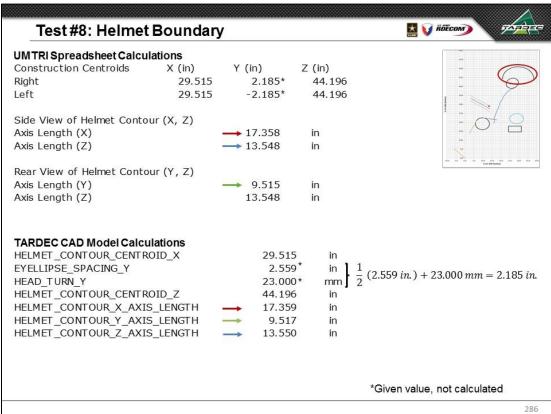


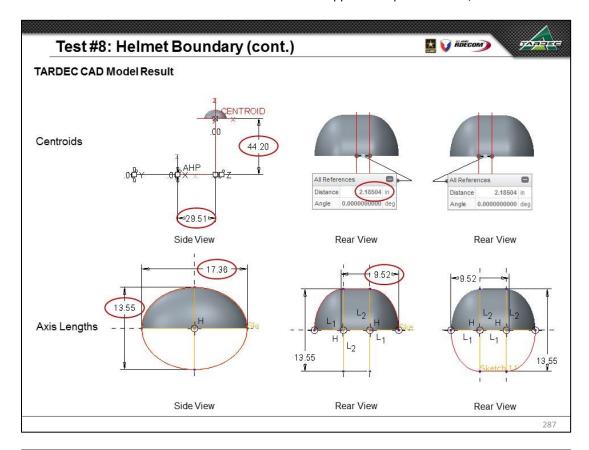


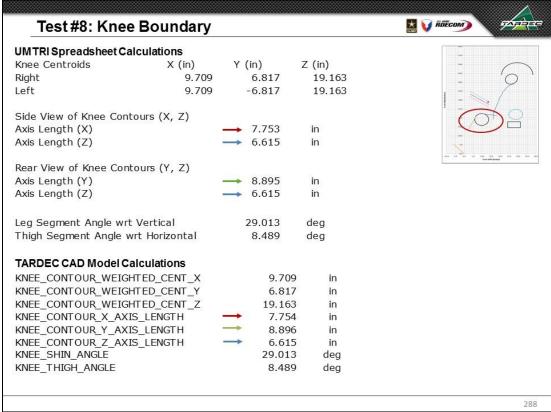


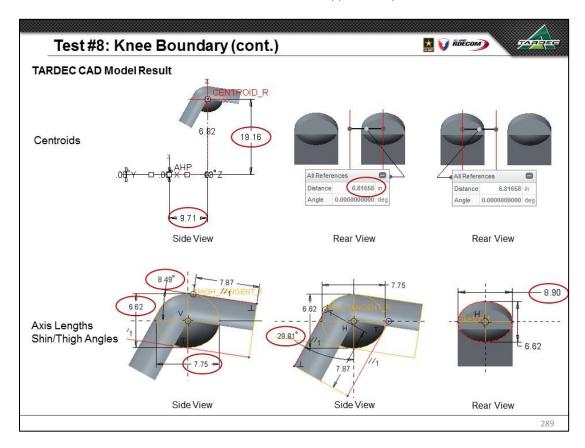


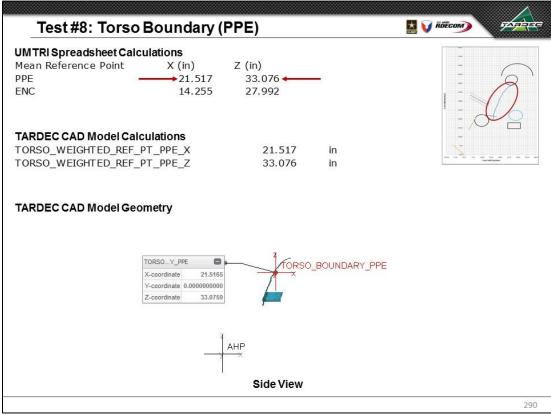


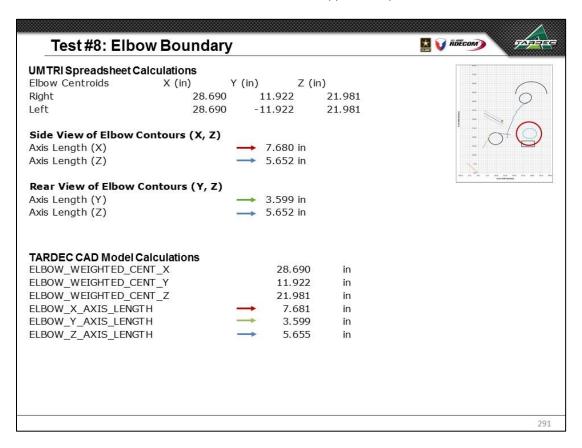


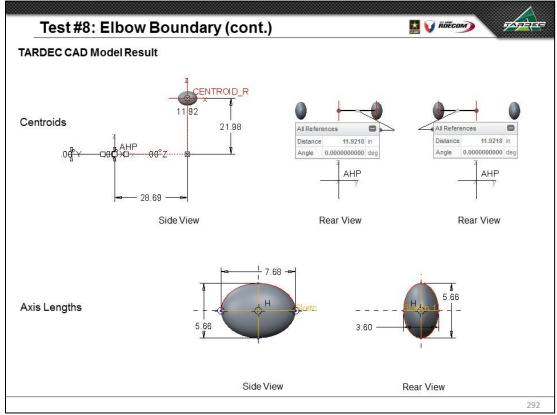


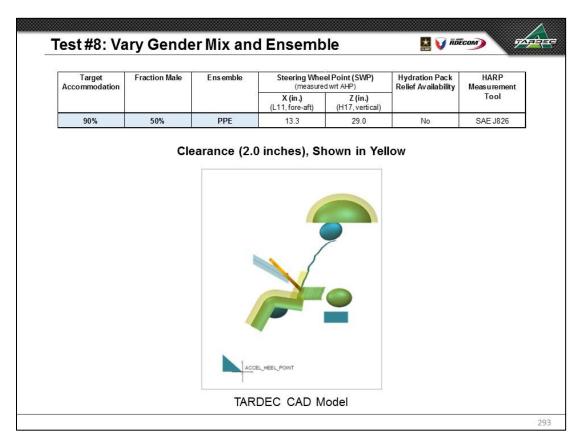


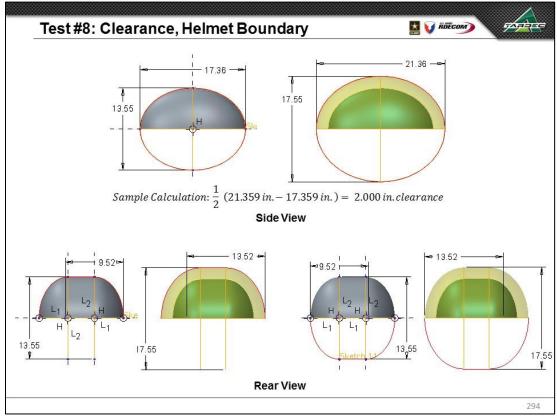


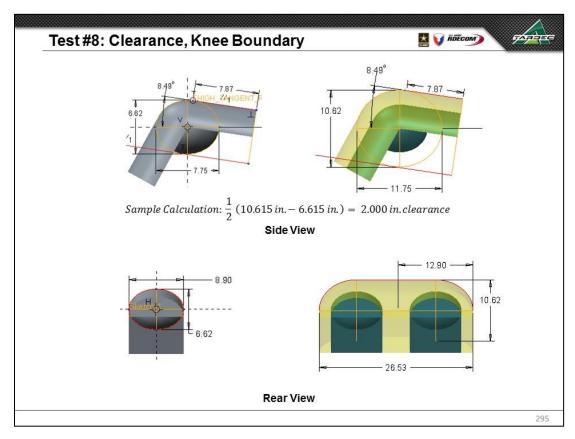


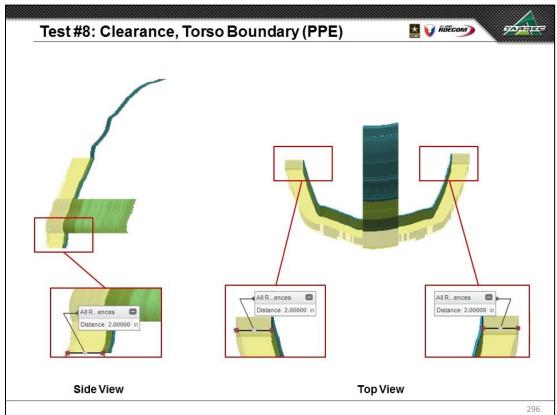


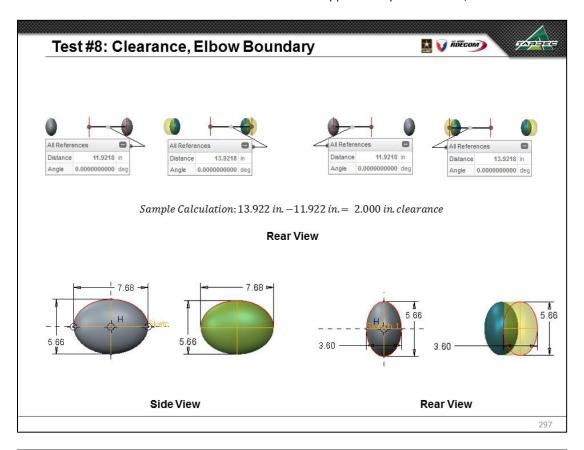


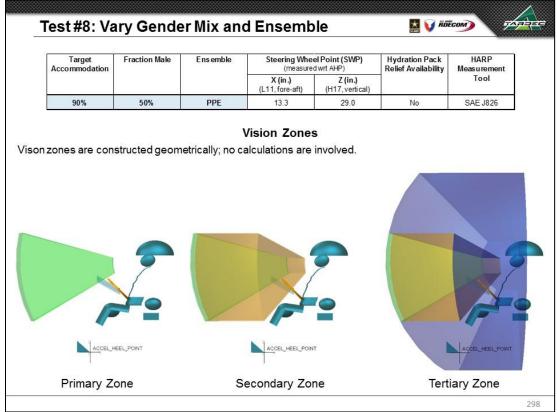


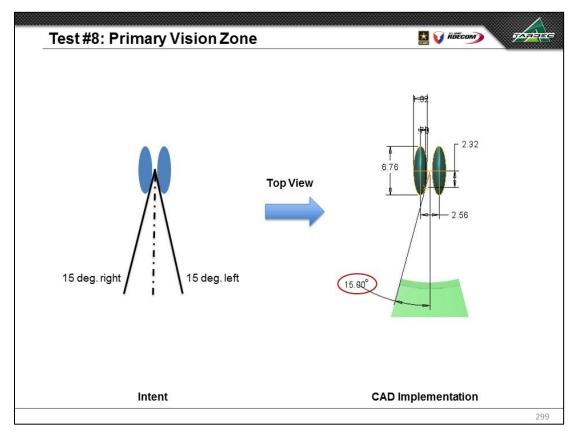


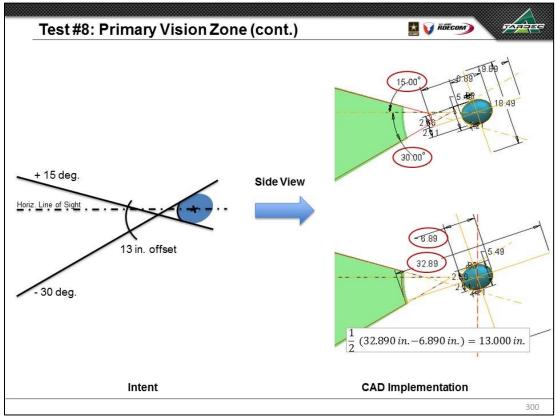


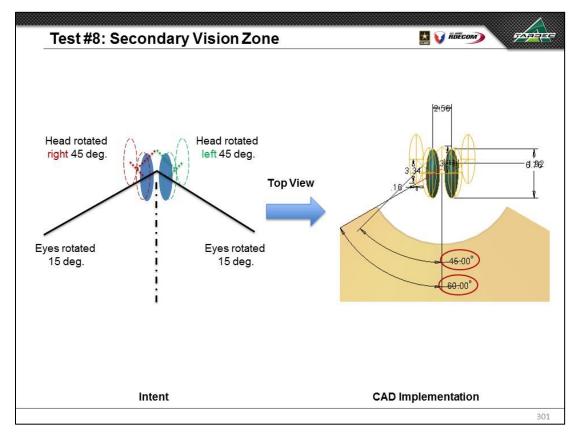


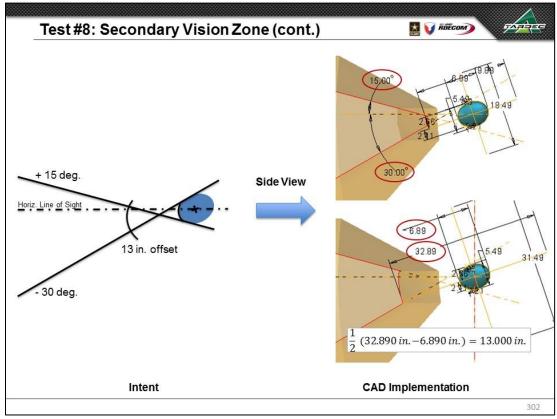


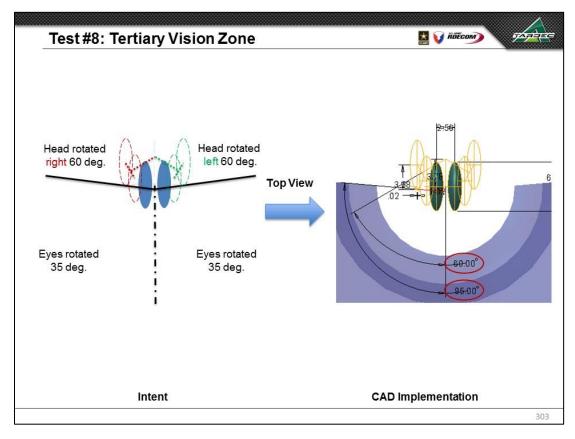


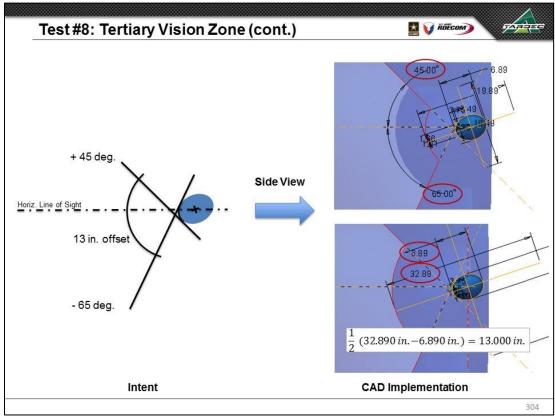


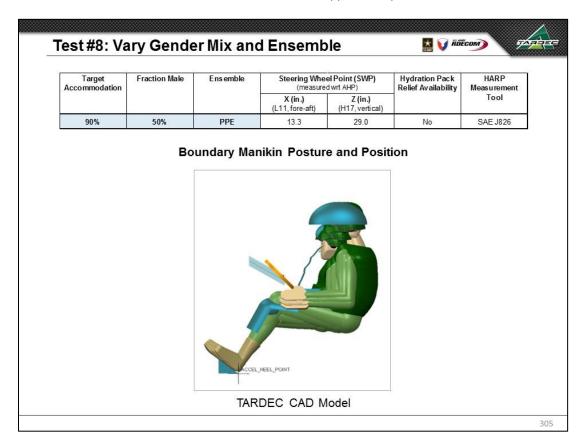


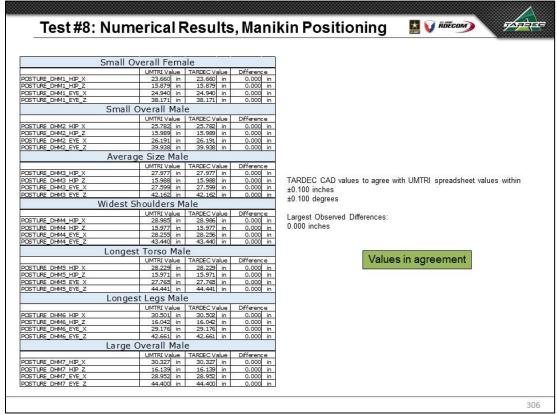


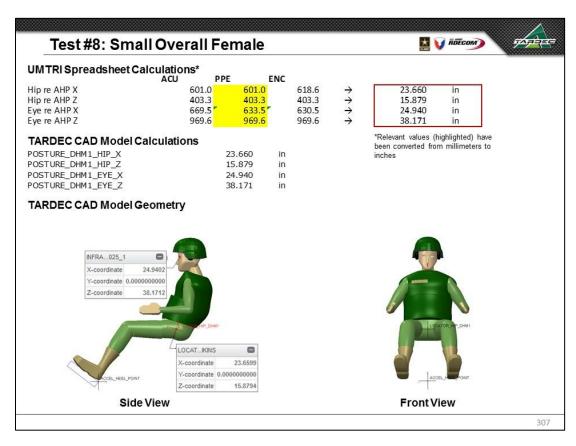


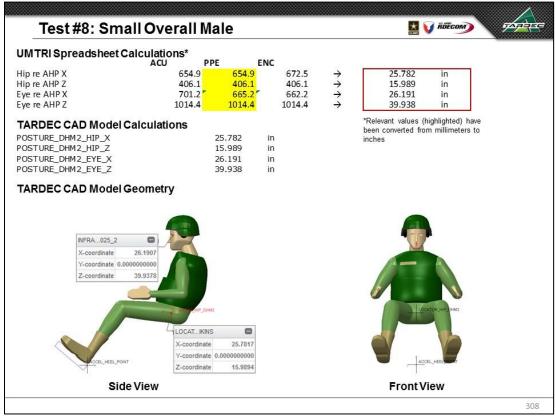


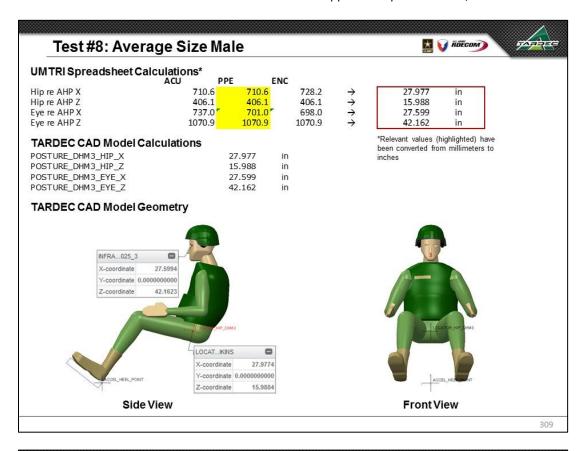


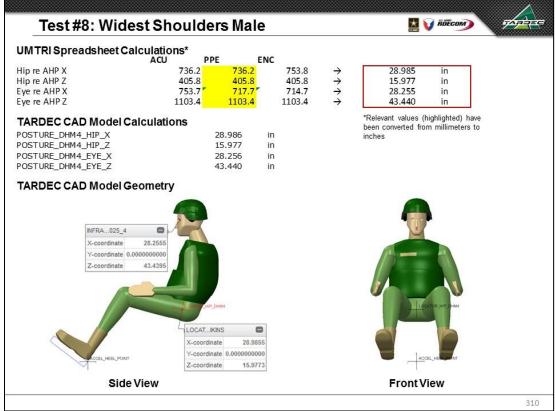


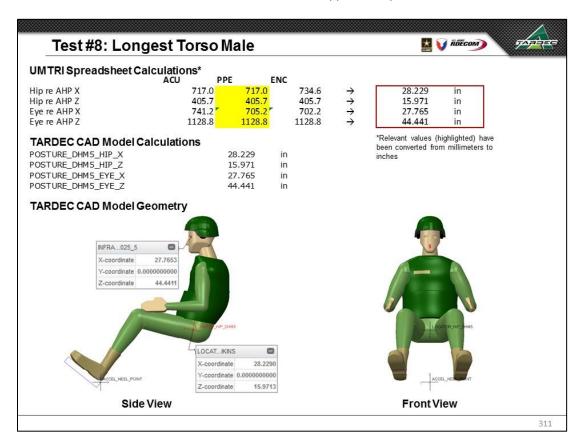


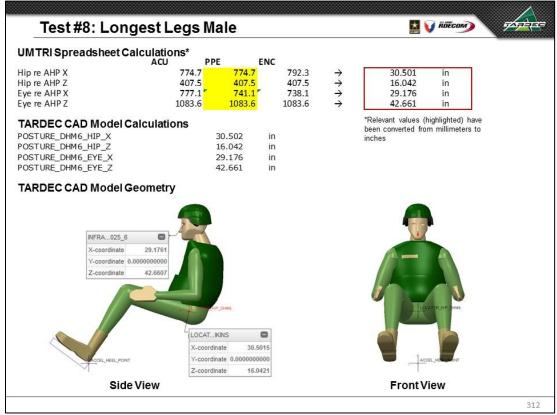


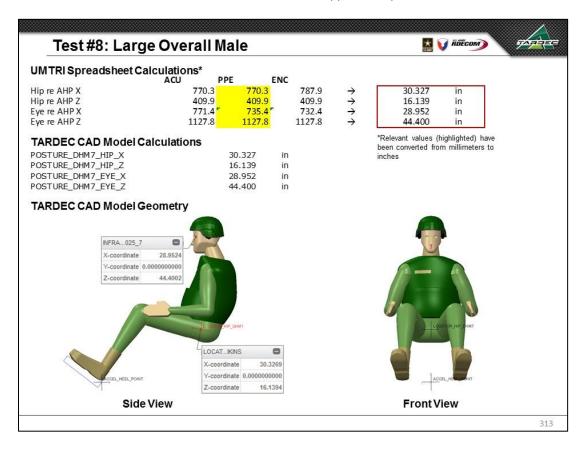




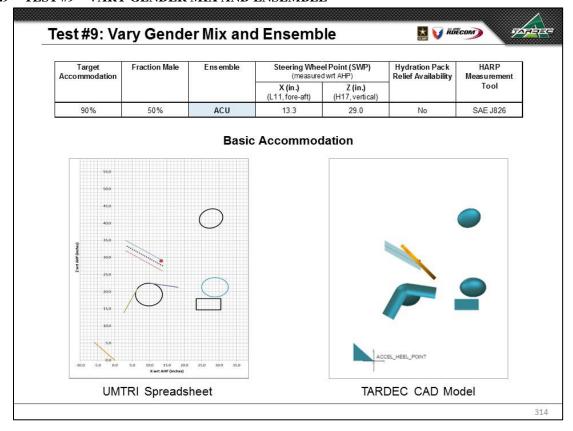


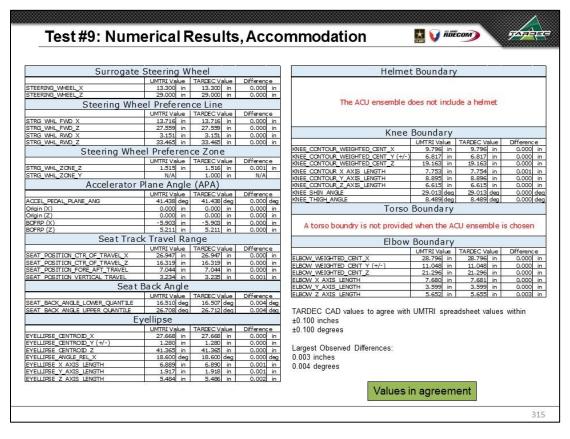


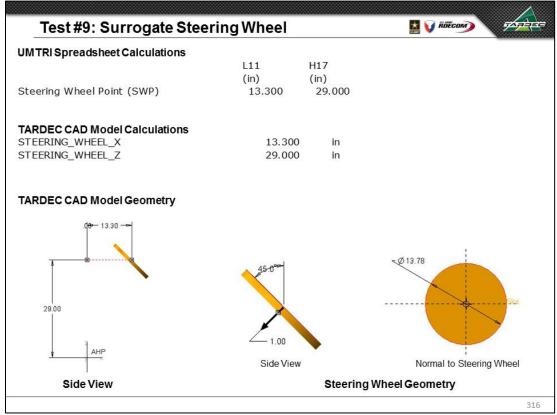


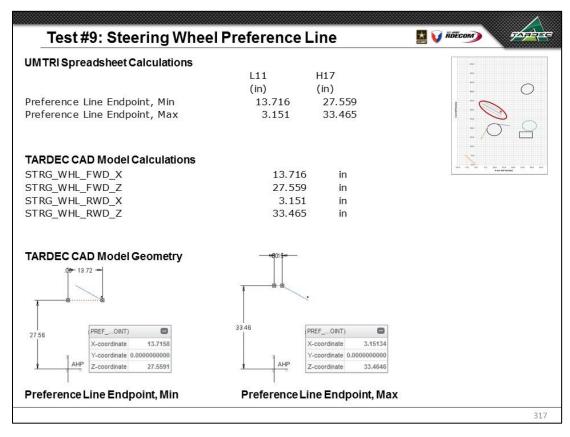


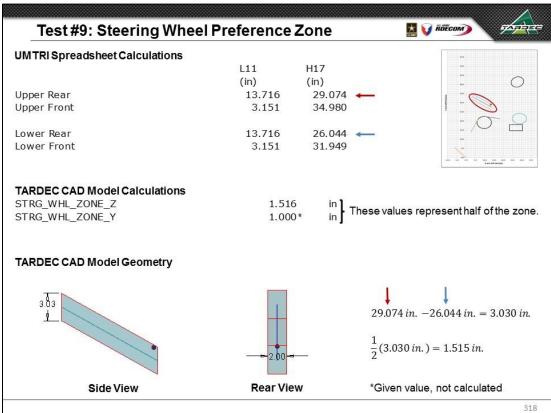
10.7.9 TEST #9 – VARY GENDER MIX AND ENSEMBLE

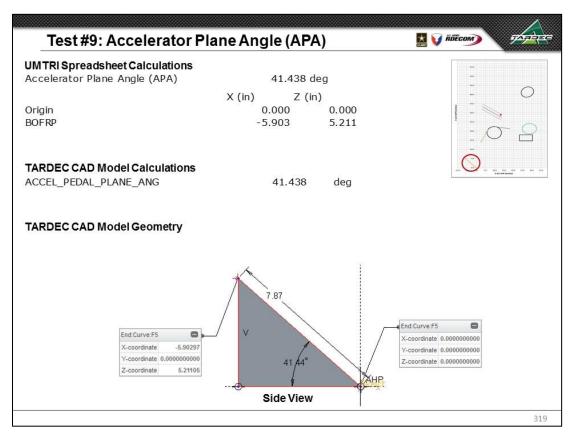


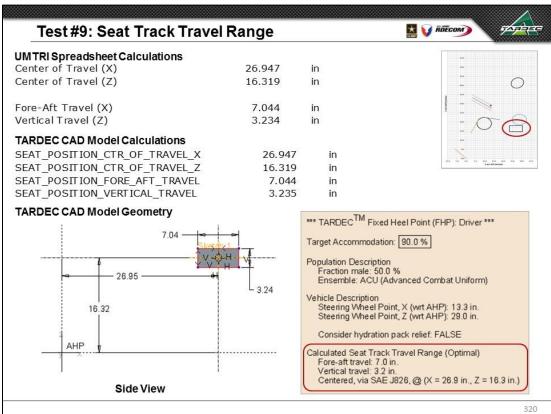


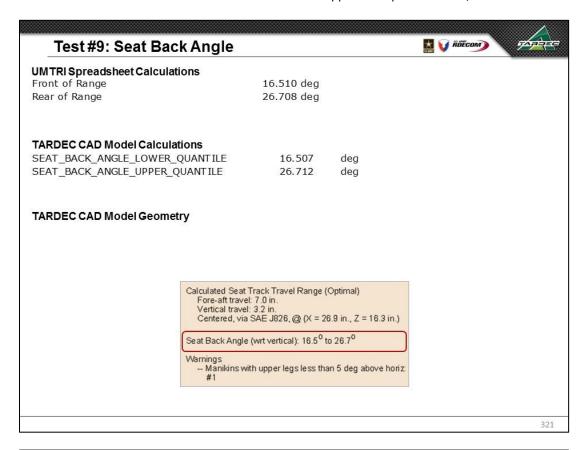


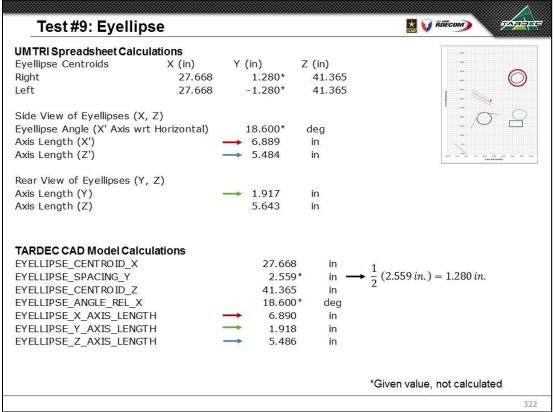


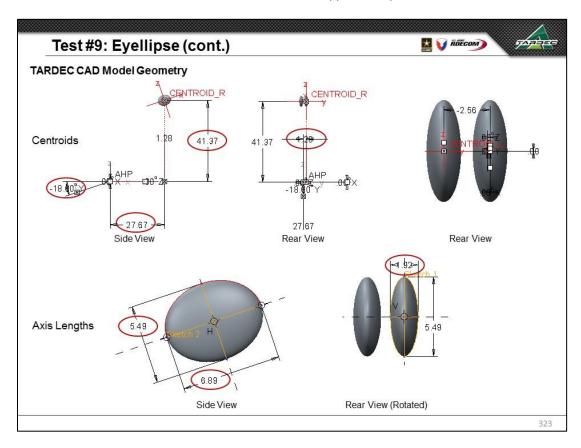


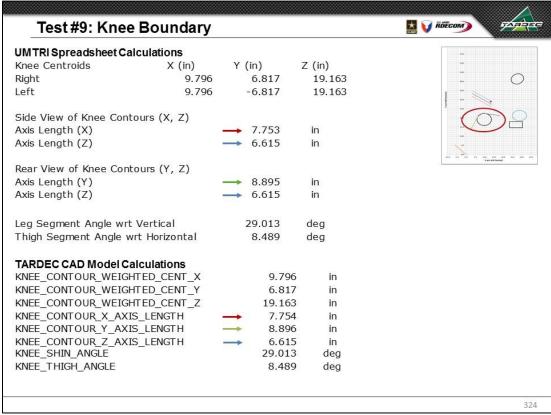


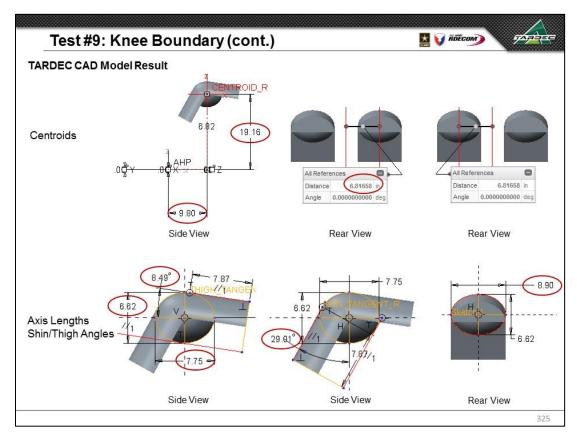


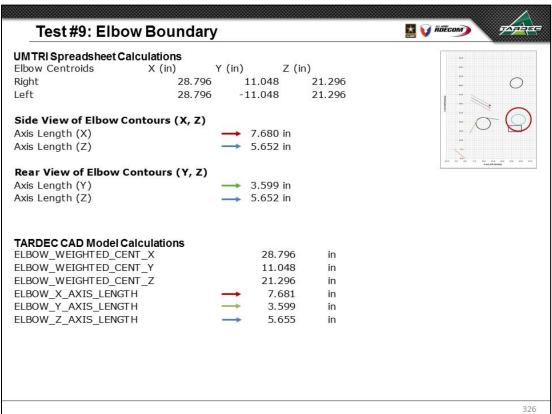


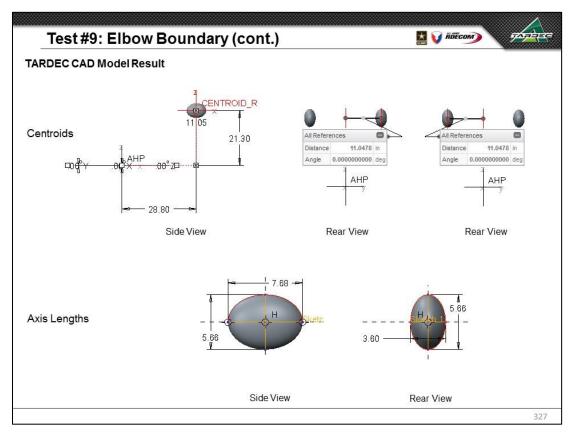


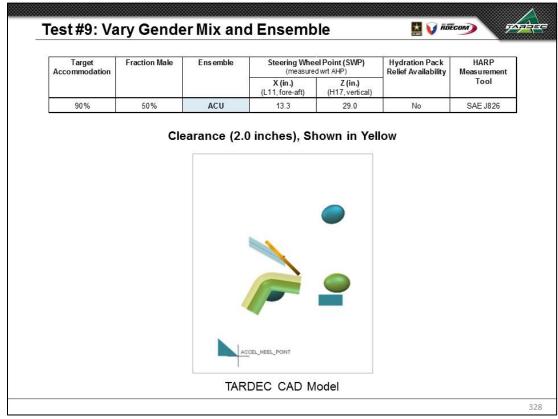


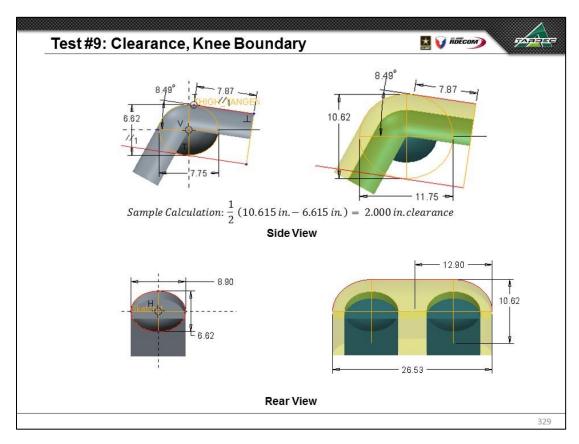


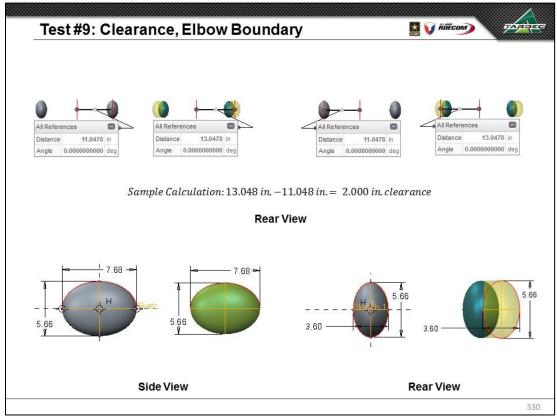


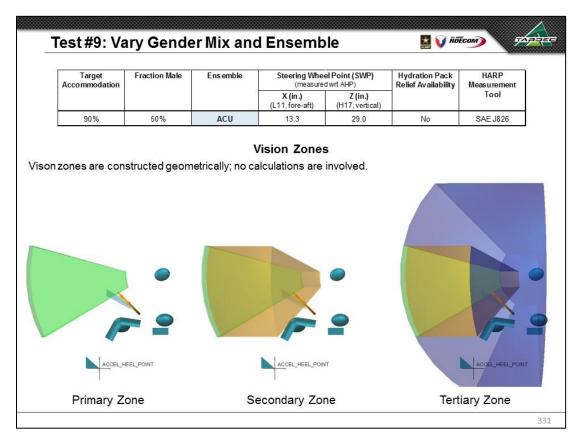


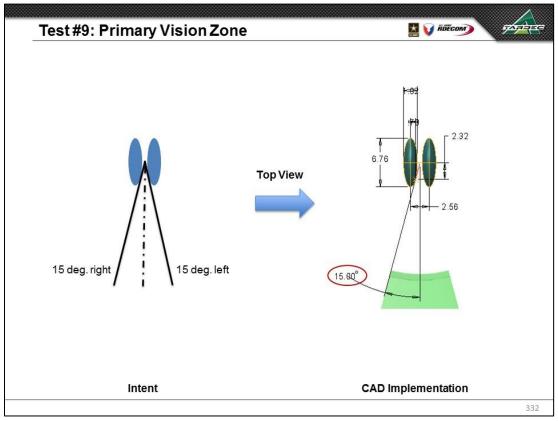


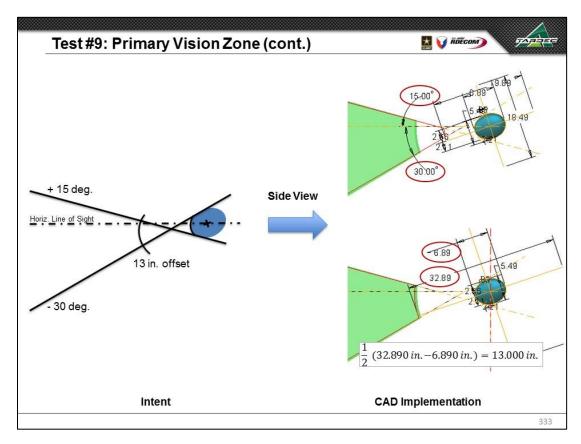


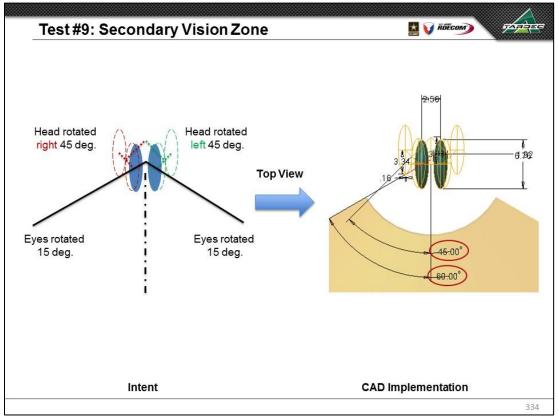


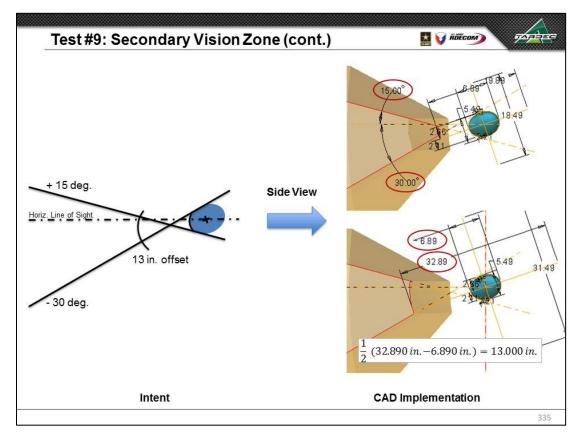


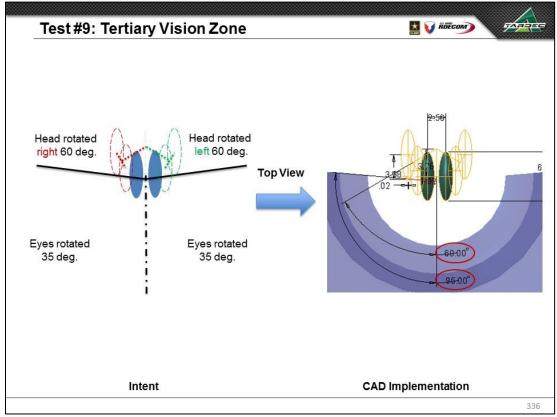


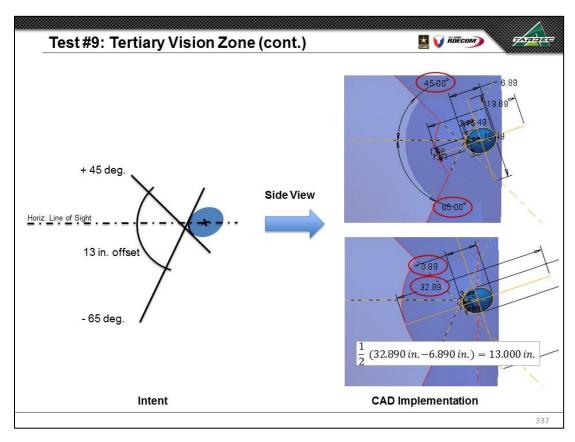


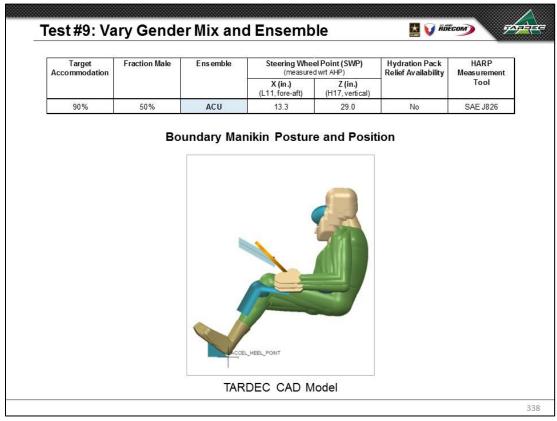


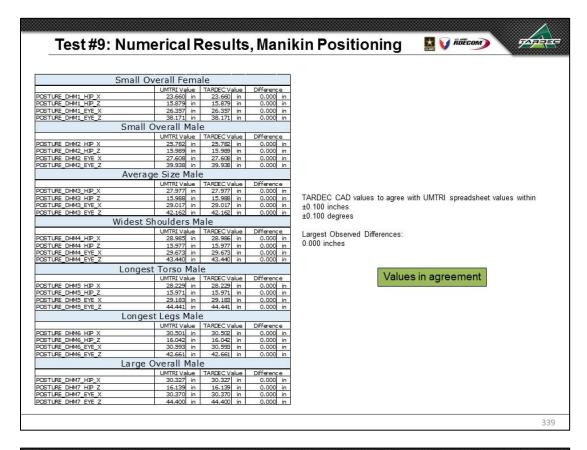


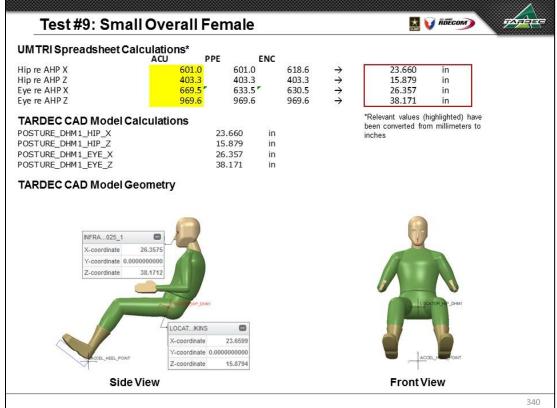


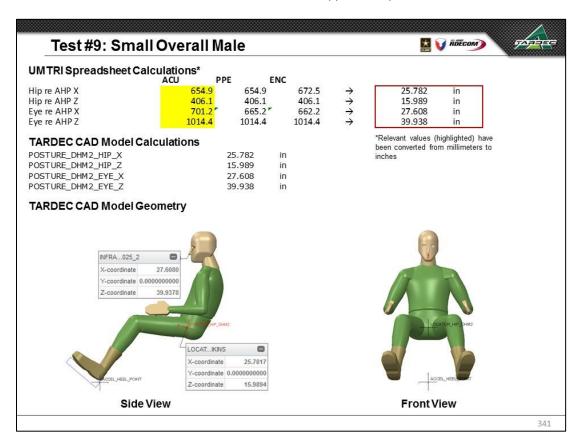


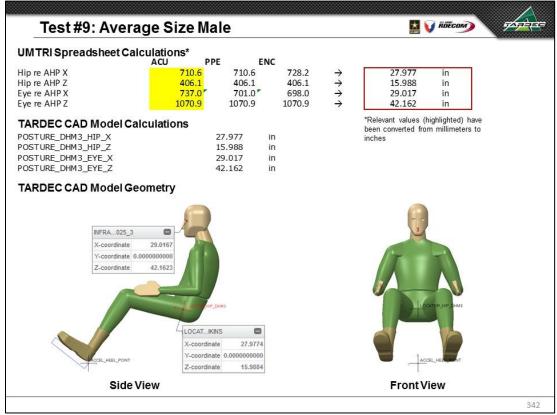


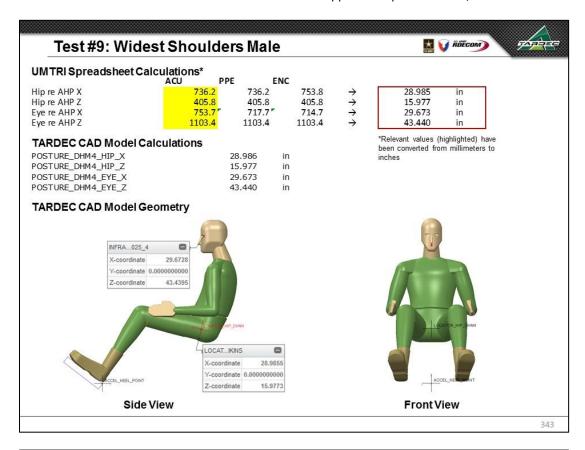


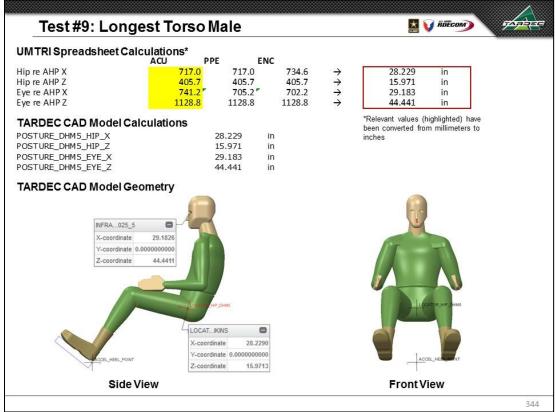


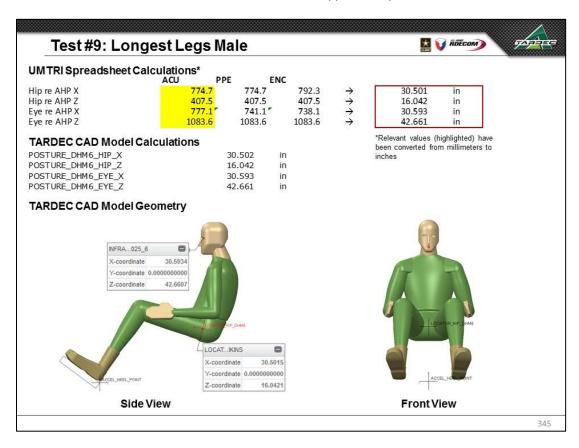


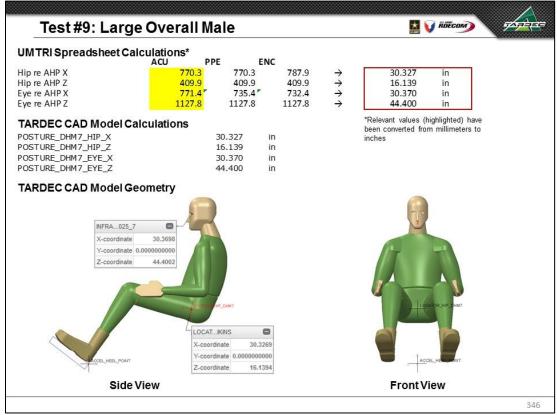












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10.7.10 TEST #10 - VARY GENDER MIX, ENSEMBLE, AND PROVIDE HYDRATION PACK RELIEF

